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Some New Poultry Wrinkles

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By
Pratts,



THE PRATT FOOD COMPANY

maintains its established position of leadership, after more than half a century of business service, because of the sustained good will of those whom it serves.

Better products than anyone else could produce, plus expert, personal, whole-hearted service, built that good will. And retained it through all these years.

It was the constant aim and effort of those who founded this business, and of those who have carried out the founders' work to the present, to anticipate the needs of the industry, to co-operate with the individuals in it, to show their vital interest in the success of their customers.

These principles of business practice won the good will that established this company as the authority in its important field.

Our future success depends upon the continuance of that good will. Our appreciation of that fact is your best assurance that in the future the services of this company, as well as the superiority of its products, will justify the confidence and good will of the thousands to whom the name of *Pratt* is but another name for *Quality* and *Service*.

MAIN
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THE POULTRY PLANT

Buildings and Equipment



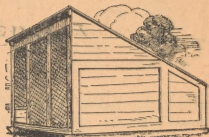
Before you can start keeping chickens you must have somewhere to put them, thus the selection of the site and house is the first problem to confront you.

Many who desire to start poultry raising have practically no choice as to where they can keep their fowls. For such folk, let us say that poultry can be kept successfully anywhere, if the proper kind of a house is provided. Fowls have been kept successfully even on the roofs of city apartment houses, crowded backyards, canalboats and other equally restricted places. It is simply a matter of proper consideration of the conditions and providing a suitable house. For those who contemplate starting on a larger scale or to whom a choice is given, a few ideas will not be amiss.

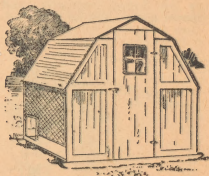
LOCATION. Choose a locality within quick and easy shipping distance of a city, large town or other good poultry market. Land should preferably be slightly rolling to insure natural drainage. A loose dry, sandy, quickly draining soil is preferred. Avoid, if possible, heavy clays or land where rain water stands in puddles, although this land may be artificially drained if necessary. Heavy woodland or undergrowth is not desirable, but fruit trees, orchards or occasional shade trees furnish welcome and valuable shade to the fowls. In northern locations, land with a generally southern or southeastern slope is sunny and warm in winter. It is not desirable or necessary to buy the most expensive land for poultry raising.

SITE OF HOUSE. Place it convenient to your other buildings but not too near corn cribs, barns or granaries. Face your house south or a little southeast where you can take full advantage of the sun. Where shade for the yard or protection from cold winds can be secured, use it.

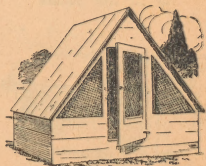
REQUIREMENTS OF GOOD POULTRY HOUSE. It should be clean, well dried, well ventilated, free from draughts, convenient and inexpensive. A dirty house or one that is hard to clean will breed disease. A good floor, droppings board, hinged roosts, easily cleaned nests and the entire house as free from cracks and crevices as possible, all aid in cleanliness.



MADE OF ONE PIANO BOX
Will house a half-dozen fowls
Cloth-covered frames required to close front in bad weather



TWO PIANO BOXES BUILD THIS
An inexpensive but satisfactory home for a small flock.



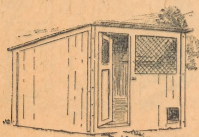
SIMPLE A-SHAPED HOUSE
Equally good in small and large sizes. Should be deeper, from front to rear, than wide



THE "NO-YARD" HOUSE

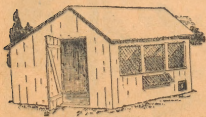
Small opening beside door admits water dish which rests on shelf inside

Fresh air and sunshine are great helps in keeping the flocks healthy. Add Pratts Poultry Disinfectant, spraying the houses regularly, and disease germs will be banished.



COMMON SHED ROOF HOUSE

May be made in any size up to 12 feet square



UNEVEN SPAN ROOF HOUSE

Has many features of merit. Well lighted and ventilated

Sunlight is a germ destroyer and is a great help towards health. Pratts Poultry Disinfectant liberally used and sunshine are the best and cheapest poultry health insurance known. Dryness is secured by a good floor and roof and proper ventilation. Proportionately a hen breathes nearly three times as much air as other farm animals and as she has no liquid excretion from the kidneys and does not sweat, all moisture is thrown off thru her breath, thus ventilation is needed to supply enough air and to carry off the moist air. Temperature is not very important so long as the air in your poultry house is dry. Because of their high body temperature of 106 to 108 degrees, hens are very sensitive to draughts. Avoid them by having your house tight on three sides and with any openings fitted with frames cover with burlap or unbleached muslin. This allows free passage of air but breaks up draughts. Have roosts on side opposite to openings. Have your house convenient in location and labor saving devices. When you build a poultry house have it right but that does not necessarily mean expensive in design, construction or materials. The simplest, driest, lightest, tightest, cleanest, cheapest house is the best.

FLOORS. May be of concrete, cinders, earth or boards. All floors should be a foot or more above ground level to insure dryness. If any of the first three kinds, fill up between the foundation walls with at least six inches of crushed stone, gravel or cinders to allow drainage and over it place your floor, wetting and tamping well in the case of dirt or cinders. Concrete well laid with a coating of pitch or a layer of roofing paper between the coarse concrete and the finishing makes a very dry, clean, rat proof floor. Board floors should be well elevated above ground with several openings on one side underneath to allow dogs and cats to go under for rats and mice and also to give ventilation to insure dryness. A good floor should be durable, free from cracks, dry and rat proof.

WALLS. Always should be tight and as free from cracks as possible. Use tongued and grooved siding, cover outside with tar paper or else cover joints with batten strips.

ROOFS. Should be tight with sufficient slope to drain quickly and covered with some good waterproof material. Not less than one-half of the slope of the roof should be toward the north. Usually the more slope towards the north the warmer the house.

WINDOWS. Are very important and preferably should be in the south side of the building. Ordinarily at least a quarter to a third of the south side should be openings. Some of these may be fitted with glass windows which can be opened on nice days but a good portion of the openings should be fitted with hinged frames covered with muslin or burlap to insure proper ventilation. At night time and disagreeable days these openings should be kept closed, but on bright sunny days the window frames should be opened to admit lots of fresh air and sunshine. Allow one square foot of glass to each 10 square feet of floor space in small houses or 20-25 square feet in large houses. Allow one square foot of muslin to each 6-8 square feet of floor space in small houses or 10 to 12 square feet in large houses. All window openings should be covered on the outside with one inch mesh poultry netting to keep fowls in and sparrows out when windows are open.

SIZE. Crowding is one of the worst conditions met with in many town and city flocks and among those with restricted yards. Eight to twelve square feet of floor space per bird should be allowed in small flocks and not less than four or five square feet per bird in larger flocks. Ordinarily a house should not be deeper than sixteen feet as it will involve extra expense and labor thru requiring special lumber for rafters and framing.

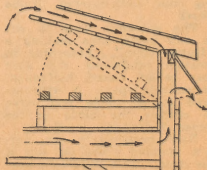
CHOOSING A TYPE. There is a wide variation of suitable types from which to choose a suitable house. Many of the more popular ones are here illustrated and are so simple as to need no further description. You should choose such a type as appeals to you and seems best fitted to your needs. Minor changes in design may be made so long as you do not lose sight of the primary requirements of a good poultry house. Of course, the more southern your location the greater amount of opening your house can stand. Avoid poultry houses that are complicated, expensive, or do not have sufficient provisions for ventilation or sunlight. Also, avoid houses that are too high, too shallow or have high north walls.

EQUIPMENT. Complete and labor saving equipment is highly desirable in any poultry house but should not be complicated nor expensive. Much



TOLMAN TYPE HOUSE
Open front never closed regardless of the weather
Requires but little attention

White-washed walls make houses lighter and more sanitary. Crude carbolic acid is sometimes added to the wash as a germ and vermin killer. We have known of cases where the birds have eaten the white wash scales and been poisoned by the acid. It's a safer plan to add Pratts Poultry disinfectant at the rate of about a half cupful to each pail of the white wash.



VENTILATION WITHOUT DRAUGHTS
See text for description. Not needed in small houses



Pratts Poultry House, fully illustrated on the opposite page, is simple to construct, efficient and has many special features to commend it.

It may be built in almost any size provided the proportions are retained. Popular sizes, all of which may be built to advantage from stock sizes of material, are 8 by 10 feet, 10 by 12 feet, 12 by 14 feet.

For framing timber for the 8 by 10 feet size, 2 by 4-inch material will answer perfectly. Front and rear studding, 7 and 5 feet long respectively, cut without waste from 12-foot pieces. The rafters are also 12 feet long, thus giving ample overhang to the roof.

Boards on side walls should be nailed on perpendicularly; on the roof, from side to side across the rafters. The roof should be covered with some good roofing material, and this may also be used on the walls, particularly the rear wall, if this is necessary to make a tight job.

In addition to the door, two large openings are made in the front or south wall of the building. The upper one should be fitted with a cloth-covered frame, hinged at the top, so it may be swung up against the roof. The lower opening is fitted with an ordinary 3-light cellar window, hinged at the top outside and swinging out. An ordinary wire hook will support it in position when open. This window throws additional light upon the floor and also permits free ventilation of the house when weather prohibits opening the cloth-covered frame above.

The entrance door is cut in two parts, thus making a "Dutch door." According to weather conditions, this door may be left closed, half open, or entirely open. A wire-covered frame inside will serve to confine the birds in the house if desired.

Note particularly the narrow opening above the top of the door. This should be covered with fine mesh wire netting and be left open at all times regardless of weather conditions. It will provide a certain amount of ventilation without any danger of draft.

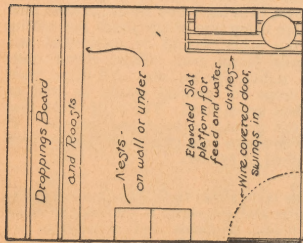
equipment can be cheaply and satisfactorily made at home from easily available materials. Several examples of these are illustrated on these pages. Poultry house equipment should be easily cleaned and so constructed as to make it difficult for the birds to soil it or its contents.

DROPPINGS BOARDS. Droppings boards should be placed along the north wall of the house opposite any openings. They should be made without cracks and laid at right angles to the rear wall and about 30 inches above the floor. This insures ease of cleaning, is not too high for the birds and allows head room underneath for litter and scratching.

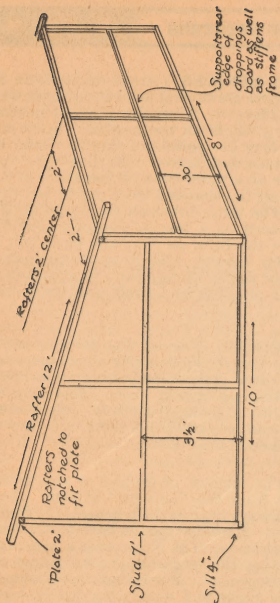
ROOSTS. Roosts may be made of 2 x 3 inch lumber with the 2 inch face up and the edges slightly rounded. They should be hinged or laid in notches so as to be easily moved out of the way when cleaning the droppings boards. Place roosts about six inches above droppings boards, allowing eight to fifteen inches of roost space per bird. Allow eight to twelve inches between roosts according to size of the variety of poultry you are keeping.

NESTS. Should be easily cleaned and placed in a position where they will not take up valuable floor space. Nests hung on one of the side walls with the lower nests about two feet from the floor is generally a desirable position. Make them about a foot wide, twelve to fifteen inches in depth and with a four inch strip along the front to retain the nesting material, also fastening a four to six inch strip in front of each row of nests for the birds to stand on before entering or leaving nests. It will generally be found desirable to make the upper row of nests with a sloping top to prevent birds roosting on top of nests.

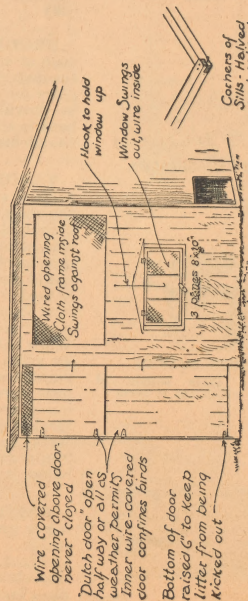
HOPPERS. Hoppers for the feeding of mash, charcoal, grit, oyster shell, etc., may be purchased at any poultry supply store or may be made at home from available materials as shown in illustrations. They may be hung on the walls or stood on platforms but should have hinged sloping tops to allow ease of filling and preventing birds from roosting on them. While sufficient opening to allow of free flow of contents should be allowed it should not be large enough to permit the birds to waste or soil the contents of the hoppers. Allow one foot of hopper feeding space for each 12 hens.



FLOOR PLAN



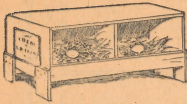
END AND REAR FRAMING PLAN



FRONT ELEVATION

FRATTS POULTRY HOUSE

Especially suited to the needs of the back-yard poultry keeper.



EXCELLENT NEST BOX

May be made of lemon or orange boxes or egg crates

Benton, Ill.

Your Roup Remedy has certainly accomplished all that is expected of it. The roup has disappeared and my flock has gone back to its old vigour and strength.

FRED GIESELMAN.



WATER BUCKET

Holds a large supply of water and keeps it clean

Don't forget that your fowls must have plenty of clean water. You can't keep water clean in a dirty bucket. Scrub your water dishes occasionally with a good solution of Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant.

WATERING DEVICES. Are of many styles and sizes. While there are several home-made ones which will be found effective, it usually pays to purchase one of the many kinds on the market. Galvanized fountains that may be opened are easy to clean, rust-proof and generally satisfactory. Earthen ware fountains keep the water at a more even temperature but are generally difficult to clean and more apt to be broken by freezing. The water fountain should be hung on the wall or placed on a box or platform somewhat elevated above the litter so that the birds can not throw the water around, spill it or contaminate it. Keep it near the dry mash hopper. Hens eating dry mash need lots of water and mash and water make eggs.

BROODY COOP. A small slat or wire bottom coop up on the wall of the house or above one end of the droppings board makes a desirable and convenient place for breaking up broody hens. This coop may be provided with a roost, if desired. Place setting hens in it as soon as you notice them and they will be quickly broken of their desire.

YARDS. The amount of ground or run given to poultry varies from the "no-yard" system, wherein the birds are always kept in their houses, to "free" or unlimited range. Excellent results have been attained with many systems so that it becomes a question of intelligently using the available ground rather than one of how much ground. Fowls that are permanently housed require closer and more attention and green food than do those that have a yard. A good system, if your space allows, is to have two yards for each pen. While the hens are using one of the yards and eating its green food the other should be cultivated and planted with a good forage crop. Grass, clover, cow-peas, rape, oats, millet, clovers, etc. All make good quick growing crops for poultry yards as well as furnishing excellent green food. The cultivation also serves to keep the ground cleaner and sweeter. If it appears heavy or sour a coat of lime should be given before it is ploughed or spaded.

RANGE is the term given to fields or run for growing or grown birds and generally is not restricted by fences. Open fields, orchards and woodlands are excellent. Woodland with a dense under-growth or thickets should be avoided as it furnishes a good hiding place for cats, weasels, foxes and other vermin. Shade and green food is highly desirable on a range. If there

is no natural water supply, water should be supplied at convenient points and mash hoppers should be placed where the chickens can easily reach them. Such hoppers must have watertight lids or roofs to protect the mash against rain. If no shade is available on the range it should be provided by planting some clumps of sunflower or corn or by making a few rough sheds or burlap covered frames. This affords protection against the sun, hawks and crows and sudden storms.

FENCES. The height and kind of fence you will need depends on the breed you have. Heavy Asiatics will seldom fly over a four foot fence, while the light Mediterranean varieties, if frightened, can go over almost any height. Usually a five or six foot fence is sufficient. This may be made of galvanized two-inch mesh poultry netting, or better still, of the various heavier wire fencing now made with small mesh at the bottom and larger at the top. Never put a top board or rail on a poultry fence. Persistent fence flyers should have the flight feathers of one wing clipped. One inch mesh wire should be used on the lower part of fences for yards where chicks are to be confined.

GATES in poultry yards should be of the same height as the fences and provided with springs to make them self closing. The top cross piece should be run a foot or more below the actual top of the gate and netting so that the birds can not fly up and light on top of the gate.

Seibert, Colo.
I have used other brands but never found any that were effective, except Pratt's Special Remedy.
MRS. P. J. SNYDER.



Toledo, Ohio.
I have raised chickens for forty years but never with your Butter-milk Baby Chick Food until last year. Now I will never raise another flock without it. Chicks grow faster and healthier than I have ever seen chickens grow before.

GEO. J. EMERLING



NEW JERSEY MULTIPLE UNIT HOUSE
Two units combined to house two hundred fowls

WHAT TO DO AND HOW TO DO IT

When a poultry problem confronts you, what do you do? Very often there is no one near to give the needed advice. This booklet will be found to be of great assistance, but if you are wise you will have a copy of

Pratts POULTRYMAN'S COMPLETE HANDBOOK

This is a splendid book of 160 pages, fully illustrated and revised and treats fully in plain language on all poultry subjects, building, breeding, marketing, culling, diseases; turkeys, ducks, geese and pigeons are thoroughly discussed besides the usual subjects. It will be mailed to any reader of this book on receipt of 20 cents to cover cost of postage, packing, etc. Every poultryman should keep this valuable book on hand. Useful to both amateur and professional and worth five times the money.



IT TELLS YOU

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION

is worth just as much in poultry keeping as in any other business. Many poultry diseases require prompt attention to save the fowls, several hours may be too long. Again prevention often heads off expensive losses from disease outbreaks. Wise poultrymen keep a selection of Pratt Remedies on hand for prompt treatment.

Pratts Roup Tablets

Pratts Sorehead Chicken Pox Remedy

Pratts Powdered Lice Killer

Pratts Special (Bowel) Compound

Pratts Condition Tablets

Pratts Poultry Disinfectant

Pratts White Diarrhea Remedy

Pratts Bronchitis Tablets

make up an inexpensive selection to keep in your medicine cabinet and they may save you valuable birds and endless trouble. There is a Pratt Remedy for nearly every Curable Disease. Remember

pratts IS GUARANTEED

"Satisfaction or Your Money Back"

BREEDS & BREEDING



Standard-Bred Best



Having acquired a suitable poultry house, the next question to arise is "what breed of poultry shall I get?" Perhaps a brief outline of the problem and possibilities will be helpful.

CLASS, BREED, VARIETY. A class is made up generally of those breeds of poultry which originate in the same part of the world. A breed is determined by size, shape and general characteristics; color of plumage or type of comb determines the variety, thus the S. C. White Leghorn belongs to the Mediterranean class, Leghorn breed and single comb white variety.



S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

COLORS AND COMB. Domestic fowls are bred in most all colors, degrees and combinations. White, black, various shades of red, slatey blue, buffs, browns and various combination of these colors will be found. Feathers may be solid, colored, barred, tipped, spangled, penciled, mottled or marked in various other fashions. The various types of combs will be more easily understood by reference to the illustration herewith.

STANDARD BRED FOWLS. Fowls bred to a standard of type, weight and color which is fixed by the American Standard of Perfection are very much more desirable than the mongrel barn yard fowls which were far more common years ago than at present. Standard bred fowls cost but little more at the beginning, are more certain and better producers of uniform stock and products. They bring more money on the market as either eggs, meat or breeding stock, are more pleasing in appearance and a greater satisfaction to own. No wise or successful poultryman would consider owning a flock of mongrel fowls today.

CLASS CHARACTERISTICS. The American class which includes among others the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds and the English class of which the Orpingtons are the most widely bred, are good general purpose fowls. The adult stock is of desirable weight for table purposes.

Worcester, Mass.
I have a flock of 20 Rhode Island Red pullets that are beautiful to look at. I have used Pratt's Poultry Regulator and feel sure that is why I have such fine birds. I would never think of keeping poultry without Pratt's Remedies.
ALWILDA V. YOUNG.



RHODE ISLAND REDS



WHITE WYANDOTTES

Petersburg, Alaska.
I have been using Pratt's Poultry
Regulator and am getting 15 eggs
daily from 17 hens. I am proud
of my chickens, as our climate in
Southeastern Alaska is so wet and
cold that no one here tried chicken
raising before.

MRS. ANNIE BURCH.


BARRED PLYMOUTH
ROCKS

It's funny how some people
prefer white eggs and some
prefer brown ones. Some
markets prefer and pay a
premium for white eggs, oth-
ers for brown eggs. Cater to
your market. Keep fowls
which produce the eggs that
bring the premium. Then get
lots of eggs to sell at the
fancy price by regularly using
Pratt's Poultry Regulator.

They are good layers of brown eggs, and thrive under somewhat restricted conditions and make good mothers. The yellow flesh and legs of the American class fowls is generally preferred in American markets to the pink flesh and legs of the Orpingtons. The Jersey Black Giants, members of the American class, are the largest of all the standard bred chickens, and are in high favor as table fowl. The Mediterranean class of which the Leghorns, Anconas and Minorcas are the chief members are active, layers of white eggs, non-setters, make good broilers and stand confinement exceedingly well. The Leghorn and Anconas are considerably smaller birds than the American or English classes but the Minorca is a good size fowl and lays the largest eggs of any breed. The Asiatic class of which the Brahmas, Langshans and Cochins are members, are the largest fowl as a class, have feathered legs, make excellent table fowl and are fair layers of large brown eggs. They are apt to be rather persistent setters but owing to their heavy feathering are among the favorites in colder climates. There are a number of other standard classes which include the Polish, Dutch, French, Bantams and Miscellaneous. There are also standard bred ducks, geese and turkeys.

MAKING YOUR CHOICE. The first consideration is as to whether you want your fowls for general purpose, that is meat and eggs, or egg production alone, or for a fancy or hobby. Of course, it is quite possible to combine the fancy with profitable results. Many varieties less popular but interesting and handsome do particularly well when kept in small flocks and given intelligent attention. Whatever you keep, take pride in its condition, breeding, health and appearance. Pratt's Poultry Regulator used constantly in the Mash and Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant and Lice Killer used about the poultry house will be found invaluable aids in maintaining a splendid appearance and health in your flock. Another consideration in determining your choice must depend on the room available, for some varieties stand close confinement better than others. A good indicator is to consult local popularity of certain breeds which will generally indicate the fowls that have been found most suitable to the locality. Breeding a popular kind of fowl insures a better market for stock and eggs. If eggs are to be the chief source of revenue you must also determine whether your market desires white or brown eggs. For general purposes the White and Barred Plymouth Rocks, the Rhode Island Reds and White Wyandottes are the most popular American

variety, for egg production alone the Single Comb White Leghorn is almost universally bred, for production of heavy market stock and roasting chickens the Brahmas seem to be the favorites.

WHAT COLOR? Color is largely a matter of personal preference, although, if market stock is to be produced it will be found that white or buff colored birds generally dress more pleasingly, due to the absence of dark pin feathers. The amateur will also find it easier to continue the uniform appearance of his flock if he breeds a solid colored fowl. For the fancier, however, any color that appeals is suitable and there is no denying the strikingly beautiful appearance of some flocks of the less popular but not necessarily less valuable varieties.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS. No matter what fowl you buy insist upon their being strong, sturdy, vigorous, healthy individuals. A fowl lacking in health, vigor or development is worthless no matter how excellent it may be in other ways. Insist on good breeding in your birds, which will show in their color, shape and size. Moreover, no matter what variety, a good family history as egg layers is desirable.

STOCK, EGGS OR CHICKS. If you buy stock, while it is the most costly way to begin it should start to give immediate returns in eggs at least. Its value can be more likely determined and no extra equipment such as incubators or brooders are needed at the beginning. If purchased at a distance it takes the highest shipping charges. Hatching eggs are the cheapest way to begin but it will be longer before they give any returns. They require considerable labor and an investment in incubator and brooder or else the purchase of some setting hens. Hatching eggs take the lowest shipping charges. Day old chicks furnish a convenient form in which to acquire stock where it is not desired to purchase an incubator. Their first cost is higher than eggs but lower than adult stock and in general their desirability furnishes a medium between the eggs and adult fowls. The sale of day old chicks in America has become a tremendous industry and satisfactory chicks of most all varieties generally can be purchased more or less locally. It seems unnecessary to caution buyers of hatching eggs or chicks to investigate the flocks from which they



LIGHT BRAHMAS

Falls Church, Va.
I want you to know that I have used Prattis Poultry Regulator for over nineteen years and consider it the best and only article of real value of its kind. I have raised Light Brahmas for thirty-five years. In one instance I had a flock of Light Brahma hens that would not start laying, although they were healthy and apparently in fine condition. I started using Prattis Poultry Regulator and in two weeks had them all laying. I could also tell you of many other instances. I want only Prattis and will have no other for from my actual experience there is nothing in existence that equals Prattis.

VINE CREST FARM



S. C. BLACK MINORCAS



Woodstock, Ill.

I have used your Poultry Regulator for the last ten years and my parents used it before me for over twelve years. You may, therefore, be sure it has our heartiest recommendation.

H. E. MORRIS,
McHenry County Poul. Asso.



SILVER CAMPINES

Muncie, Ind.

We have used Pratt's Poultry Regulator with very marked success. We put 500 pullets on October 11th of this year with an average daily production of 10 to 12 eggs. On October 23rd, the production was over 80 eggs. We attribute the greater part of our success to Pratt's Poultry Regulator and can recommend it to anyone.

W. L. GUTHRIE & BOETTCHER

In the breeding pen, the male is half the flock. Pay special attention to him. If he gets out of condition, seems to require a quick-acting tonic, give him Pratt's Condition Tablets. Two a day, night and morning, at first, and then one daily until he is right.

Don't forget that Pratt's Poultry Regulator is an essential part of the mash fed to breeding birds. Its regular use means good physical condition of the breeders. This results in more eggs, higher fertility, better hatchability and more and stronger chicks.

make their purchases in order to ascertain that the parent stock comes up to the general requirements of good breeds as regards to health and vigor.

BREEDING. In making up breeding pens it is generally the custom to use one male and not over eight to ten females in the case of the American varieties or one male and about a dozen females in the case of the Mediterranean. This same relative proportion should also be observed in larger flocks. The best mating is generally considered that in which older females are mated with a cockerel. If well developed pullets are used, they should be mated with an older cock. Where only a limited number of birds are kept, it will generally be found desirable to make up a few special breeding pens of your best birds to supply your hatching eggs for the season. This enables you to improve through breeding from only your best birds.

SELECTING LAYERS OR "CULLING." Trapnesting is the only positive way of ascertaining the value of a hen as a layer, but trapnesting is not always feasible. Fortunately there are some other indications that help us to arrive at an estimate of a fowl's probable ability. In the first place birds that moult early are generally poor layers. Strength, vigor and activity are also characteristic of all good layers. They are the first off the roost in the morning and last on at night, work all day long, eat lots of mash and drink plenty of water. After they have been laying a while, their toe nails are worn with work and plumage is rough and ragged. The beaks, ear lobes, faces and shanks of the heavy layers also become pale, while the abdomen is deep and soft, the ear lobes full and the comb bright, waxy and of a soft smooth texture. The poor layers on the other hand are bright colored in beak, legs and faces and their feathers are generally in fair condition. The ear lobes are generally shrunken, the comb hard, shrunken and rough and the abdomen shrunken and very firm. Handling the birds will show that the pelvic bones of the good layers are widespread and pliable while those of the slackers are close together, blunt and stiff. The layers' vents are large, full and moist while those of non-layers are small, hard and dry. Of course the above descriptions apply to fowls toward the end of a long laying period, but they serve as a valuable basis for culling. But under no circumstances can a bird be a good layer if it

is not healthy and active and with plenty of depth and room in that portion of the body where the egg producing organs are located.

TRAP NESTING. Trap Nesting consists of the use of trap nests which are so designed as to confine a hen after laying until she can be removed from the nest by an attendant and a record made of her having laid. While it involves considerable labor it is the most practicable and surest method of determining the actual laying ability of a fowl and is highly desirable in either a flock you are breeding for high egg production or from which you may be purchasing stock or eggs for that purpose.

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD BREEDING. We cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of properly bred fowls, particularly from a standpoint of health and production. No poultry success was ever obtained where this fundamental principle was ignored. Do not be misled by low prices of inferior stock. Good, healthy, vigorous stock is worth infinitely more in the long run, no matter what it may cost at the start.

INBREEDING. Consists of the mating together of closely related birds. Except in the most unusual cases, this is extremely undesirable, as it results in a deterioration of the health and quality of the chicks. Avoid it.

Green Cove Springs, Fla.

We feel it our duty to write you a line informing you that this year we are entering our 16th year of continuous year in and year out of your Pratts Poultry Regulator. It has given us great satisfaction in many ways. We very seldom have a sick bird. Every bird is strong, vigorous, healthy, with red combs, lots of eggs, big hatches and more profit. We could hardly get along on our large plant without Pratts Poultry Regulator and thousands of our big winning, money making Single Comb White Leghorns have had Pratts Poultry Regulator from their first feed of mash. It is worth its weight in gold.

A. M. WILBER.
Wilbert Leghorn Farm.

La Salle, N. Y.

I have used all of the various Pratts Remedies with great success. There is nothing like Pratts Poultry Regulator.

GEO. MABON.

IF YOUR DEALER DOES NOT CARRY THE PRATT LINE

Refuse substitutes and try elsewhere. There are 60,000 Pratt dealers in the United States and there must be one near you.

If necessary, write us and we will tell you just where you can secure the Genuine Guaranteed Pratts Poultry Preparations. It will pay you to take a little trouble to secure the Pratt Preparations which you *know* will give you satisfaction.

Pratts is sold all over the world. Wherever good, profitable poultry is kept, there you will find Pratts, the standard poultry preparations of generations. Pratts has been widely imitated but never equalled in quality or results. There is nothing "just as good." Insist on your dealer giving you Pratts. It will save you money and insure satisfaction.

If your dealer doesn't keep Pratts, write to the

PRATT FOOD CO.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Hammond, Ind.

Toronto, Canada

HATCHING AND GROWING

Natural and Artificial Methods



A-SHAPED COOP

Lath run confines hen, but gives chicks their liberty

The hatching and brooding of chicks is one of the most interesting and enjoyable phases of poultry raising. Incidentally, it is also one of the most important, particularly the brooding. While not difficult or complicated the operation of an incubator or brooder requires rather regular and close attention. Women, with their love of young life and detail, enjoy and as a rule are particularly efficient in this branch of the industry.

SELECTING HATCHING EGGS. In selecting hatching eggs, care should be taken to select perfectly normal eggs. Avoid those of unusual shape, shell texture or other irregularities. Use only eggs that you know come from good healthy breeding stock that is not closely related. There is no way of telling the sex of chicks in an egg before they are hatched. Hatching eggs should be as fresh as possible but if kept in a moderately cool place and turned daily they may be saved for a week before setting. In winter time hatching eggs should be collected from the nest several times a day in order to avoid their being frozen or chilled to such an extent as to weaken the germs. Do not wash eggs intended for hatching.

*Samoset Farm,
Augusta, Maine.*
The success that Samoset Farm has had during the past year in raising baby chicks deserves an explanation to you. By feeding Pratt's Buttermilk Baby Chick Food I find that it has eliminated the so called baby chick diseases that we have had so much trouble with in days gone by. It has proven that it is a bone and muscle maker and a developer of chicks in the shortest possible time. I take pleasure in recommending this product to all poultry fanciers and breeders who wish to use an article of real merit.

H. J. O'HEARE.

HEN VS. INCUBATOR. Where a small flock is kept and only a few chicks hatched each year it will doubtlessly be cheaper and easier to set the eggs under a hen but in the case of large flocks this method involves too much cost, labor and room. There is also more danger of lice where chicks are hatched under hens. A good hen properly set will generally give somewhat better hatches than the best incubator but in large flocks this gain is not sufficient to balance the other disadvantages.



BOX COOP

Wire yard confines hen and brood. By dropping end panel chicks may be released

THE SETTING HEN. Select the hen that appears to be a quiet and persistent setter and test her for a day or two with a few nest eggs before giving her the setting. Make the nest rather shallow and flat so that all the eggs will not roll to the center and be

broken by the hen jumping upon them. The nest should be put in a quiet place where the hens can be conveniently attended to but not interfered with by other birds. It is a good plan, where possible, to put a piece of sod beneath the nesting material in order to supply a little natural moisture. Paint the nest and inside of the coop with Pratts Red Mite Special and dust the hen thoroughly with Pratts Powdered Lice Killer before setting her, in order to eliminate lice and mites which sap the strength of the setting hens. Never use a lice salve or other greasy forms of insecticides on setting hens as the grease may get on the egg shells and interfere with the hatching. It is a good plan to set two or more hens at the same time so that in case the hatches are poor the chicks may be divided into good size broods and the surplus hens returned to the flock. Feed and water setters daily and have a dust bath where they can get at it. Otherwise, do not disturb them while the eggs are hatching.

WHAT KIND OF INCUBATOR? There are many excellent incubators on the market today. These operate by the use of oil, gas, coal or electricity. The heating system may be either what is known as hot air or hot water system. Some incubators have provisions for supplying extra moisture. The capacity you will need is a matter that you can best determine yourself. There are many excellent makes and we would suggest that you purchase one that is made by a large and reliable manufacturer even though it be of slightly higher price than some lesser known and less reliable make. Avoid freak ideas in either incubators or brooders.

OPERATING INCUBATOR. Having secured a reliable make of incubator, follow carefully the directions of the manufacturer. This is most important. Having tested your thermometer to make certain that it is absolutely correct, run the incubator for a few days in advance of setting the eggs in order to make certain that it is holding its heat satisfactorily. It is ordinarily the custom to turn the eggs daily, twice a day is better, for the first eighteen days. They may also be allowed to cool a little at these times but this is not absolutely necessary. Moisture may be supplied according to the make of the incubator and the manufacturer's directions. These also should be followed with reference to temperature. Above everything else, however, follow the manufacturer's directions.

Perkasie, Pa.

Last year your dealer said to me—"You should see my neighbors chicks raised on Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food—at ten weeks they look like 16-week old chicks and fit in every way for the strenuous way ahead. I told him I would give the Feeds a trial during the chick season of this year, so in April I put 400 in the test and gave him an order to keep me supplied with Pratts Chick Feeds.

My, how the chicks did grow. When the chicks were four weeks old we changed from Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food to Pratts Buttermilk Growing Mash and they continued to run in growth. At four months we were beginning to receive a daily growing number of eggs. When this continued a few weeks I was fearful that the solid build and sturdiness of the pullets would be lost on account of the strain on their young bodies but after a careful examination found that my fears were unnecessary—a hardier and more thriving bunch of pullets I have never raised in my long experience.

There are other good feeds on the market—sure, but Pratts has given me better results than any other in my many years of raising chickens so the only thing I can recommend is—"to use more."

L. A. PRITCHARD.

It isn't enough that an incubator hatch "some" chicks. Experienced poultrymen demand that their machines produce big hatches of strong, vigorous chicks. But they realize that no incubator can give satisfactory hatches unless the eggs placed in it are of the right quality. And, as stated before, the hatching qualities of eggs depend entirely on the physical condition of the birds that produce them. Pratts Poultry Regulator is a reliable tonic. We stand squarely behind this broad statement. "Your money back if you are not satisfied."



PRATT POULTRY EXPERIMENT FARM

is conducted by the Pratt Food Co., for practical tests and research work in poultry husbandry. There, by careful scientific tests on thousands of fowls, Pratt Feeds and Poultry Preparations are constantly tested, checked, standardized and improved. There is no "guess work" in any Pratt product. That's why they always give satisfaction.

The Pratt Poultry Experiment Farm is situated on a beautiful rolling tract of nearly a hundred acres near Morton, Pa., a nearby suburb of Philadelphia. It can be easily reached by train, trolley or automobile. Visitors are always welcome except on Sundays and holidays when we feel the staff is entitled to a rest. At the farm you will find flocks of hundreds of the finest, healthiest and most profitable S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks and S. C. Black Minorcas. You can also see various types of poultry houses, incubating and brooding systems and many other interesting and instructive phases of practical poultry raising. A visit is well worth while.

In addition we can usually supply customers of the Pratt Food Co. with breeding stock, hatching eggs and baby chicks in season and at moderate prices. Address inquiries either to the Philadelphia office of the Pratt Food Co. or direct to Pratt Poultry Experiment Farm, Morton, Delaware County, Pa.

HELP AND INFORMATION FOR POULTRY RAISERS

In line with its policy of Service, the Pratt Food Co. conducts special Poultry Service Departments at both its Philadelphia and Toronto offices. Trained staffs of scientific and practical poultrymen are at your command to furnish you free and helpful advice in any poultry problem. Thousands of inquiries are handled annually and always without any charge. Our experience extends over 50 years and is world wide. Disease, breeding, feeding, housing, no matter what your problem, simply drop us a letter telling fully of your troubles and we will give you our best advice. Address your letter to:

POULTRY SERVICE DEPARTMENT

PRATT FOOD COMPANY

Philadelphia, Pa.

TESTING EGGS. Test the eggs at the end of the first and second week and remove infertile eggs. After the end of the 18th day, do not disturb the eggs in any way until the hatch is over.

POOR HATCHES. Poor hatches and dead chicks in the shell may result from setting eggs that are too old, low vitality in breeders, of eggs from breeding stock that is too young, faulty operation of incubator or an incorrect thermometer, chilling or over-heating of eggs, lack of moisture or grease on the egg shells. The most frequent of all these causes is low vitality in the breeding stock. This can be avoided by the use of Pratts Buttermilk Laying Mash and Scratch Feed to supply the breeders with proper nourishment of the highest quality and the use of Pratts Poultry Regulator mixed with the Mash to tone up the birds and keep them healthy.

COOP FOR CHICKS. If chicks are hen hatched, a roomy coop with a small yard should be provided in advance. This should have a dry, board floor and should be painted or sprayed with Pratts Red Mite Special several days prior to the chicks being placed in it. Keep the chicks in the coop with their mother for the first forty-eight hours after they are hatched. After that during the bright sunshiny hours of the day they may be allowed to run in a small yard where they cannot get but a few feet away from the coop and can easily return to the mother before they could get chilled. After they are a week old they may be allowed a larger run, providing the weather is nice.

BROODERS. There are many kinds and makes of brooders and of varying capacities. Brooders are operated by the same fuel as incubators. For larger flocks the so called colony brooder stoves are becoming popular, as they are simple in operation and reduce labor. Brooders should be placed preferably in a well constructed house or room with plenty of light and ventilation. There are certain types of so called "fireless brooders" which have given more or less satisfaction under special conditions. Ordinarily, however, they require entirely too much attention and labor.

OPERATION OF BROODERS. Follow carefully the manufacturer's directions for the operation of the particular make of brooder. Ordinarily, brooders are run for the first week at a temperature of

Stratford Poultry Yard,
Stratford, N. J.

Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food has proven invaluable to me in the raising of my Reds. I make a practice of giving all possible assistance and advice to my customers and always say "use Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food." I have always found that my experience is invariable, also that of all those who use it.

Very truly yours,
LOUIS V. PETTIT

"A chick well hatched is half raised." A poor chick is not worth bothering with. The difference between a big flock of husky, profit-paying chicks and a poor flock of the other kind, is frequently merely the little expense of giving Pratts Poultry Regulator to the breeding birds.



From the Hatchery
Baby chicks travel safely
by Parcel Post

Detroit, Mich.

Having used your White Diarrhoea Remedy and your Buttermilk Baby Chick Food and found them a complete success, I have come to the decision that an amateur can raise chickens profitably and successfully by using your foods and following your instructions.

P. J. HUMPHREYS.



A Safe Pount

Chicks may drink but can't get wet

Red Clover Poultry Farm,
Ulysses, Pa.

This farm has run a breeding and commercial egg farm for the past 16 years. Up until two years ago we had a great deal of trouble with white diarrhoea. Two years ago we started using Pratt's Butter-wick Baby Chick Food. We have never had a single death of that kind since. This year out of a flock of 628 chicks we raised 606. They are now ready to go on free range and are the finest youngsters I ever saw.

G. A. LEWIS.

anywhere from 96 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit. This is gradually reduced at the rate of about 4 or 5 degrees a week until the chicks are well feathered and start to leave the brooder at which time the heat may be discontinued. Care should be taken when chicks are first placed in the brooder to see that they cannot wander away to huddle in corners or other places where there is no heat and where they may become chilled. Floor of a brooder should be covered with fine, clean sand or better still with fine chopped clover or alfalfa hay. Avoid too high heat or bottom heat in brooders. This may cause leg weakness.

TRANSFERRING CHICKS. The chicks and mother hen or the chicks from an incubator should not be disturbed or moved from the nest or incubator until they are about forty-eight hours old. If they then have to be taken any distance to the coop or brooder they should be put in a box or basket and kept warm during the transfer.

CHILLING. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the avoidance of chilling chicks. Whether this be done in the incubator, while transferring to the brooder or coop, thru faulty operation of the brooder or thru allowing the little chicks to wander too far away from the source of heat so that they huddle in corners or cannot find their way back to the warmth, makes no difference. They are all equally dangerous. The best attention otherwise and the best of food cannot overcome the permanent bad effects of chilling. Chilling is responsible for the weakening and deaths of millions of chicks yearly.

LICE AND MITES. When chicks are hatched under hens in particular, it is necessary to exercise the utmost care to keep them free of vermin. Lice and mites disturb and weaken chicks making them more liable to disease and causing the deaths of thousands. Coops and brooder houses should be thoroughly sprayed or painted several days in advance of their receiving chicks with Pratt's Red Mite Special or a strong solution of Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant. Setting hens should be thoroughly dusted with Pratt's Powdered Lice Killer. When the chicks hatch a little Pratt's Head Lice Ointment should be rubbed on the head and under the wing of each chick and the mother hen given a treatment with Pratt's Lice Salve. Incubators and brooders should also be washed up after each batch of chicks with a strong solution of Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant.



Tin Can and Saucer

Efficient but cheap and easily made

MOISTURE. Much leg weakness among chicks, particularly those kept in brooder houses with very warm floors, is due to lack of moisture for their legs which causes them to become too dry. It is an excellent practice to supply your chicks daily with a good size piece of fresh sod. Scratching among the damp earth and tearing the sod to pieces furnishes their legs with much moisture as well as supplying valuable exercise.

FEEDING. The proper feeding of chicks from the time they are hatched until they are ready for market or other purposes is fully treated upon in the chapter on Feeding. Consult this chapter and follow directions if you wish the fullest success. Proper feeding is the greatest factor in poultry success and Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food is the finest and most complete chick food ever made. Millions of pounds are used annually by successful poultrymen all over the world. It is the original and standard "Baby Chick Food for Baby Chicks." Others imitate but none have ever equalled it.

TRANSFERRING FROM BROODERS. When the chicks are fully feathered and of fair development they will not need artificial heat any longer and the hen will leave them or they will no longer use the brooder. When this occurs they may be transferred safely to a house where they are to be kept during the growing period. These houses are best when placed in the location where there is plenty of shade and range or run available. Growing chicks need room to exercise and should be allowed out of the house as long as the weather is fit.

THE COLONY HOUSE. Supply sufficient low roosts to easily accommodate all the growing chicks. The roosts need be only a foot or two above the floor which is covered with litter and should be sufficiently broad to prevent crooked breast bones which are the results of narrow roosts for young chicks.

FEEDING GROWING STOCK. Full directions for the proper and complete feeding of growing stock of all ages will be found in the chapter on the Feeding in this book. Mash hoppers protected from the weather and kept constantly filled with Pratts Buttermilk Mash should be provided on the range where the birds are kept. Have a plentiful supply of clean, fresh water near the hoppers at all times. Feed the Scratch Feed scattered widely on the ground in the

Maplehurst Poultry Farm,
Ensley, Ala.

It might be of interest to you to know that we have been feeding Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food for several years. There are from ten to fifteen thousand chicks each year with splendid results.

We have tried several other brands of hatching food, but we have never found any of them to be as satisfactory and produce as good results as yours.

We had two lots of chicks in early season of last year, one of which had 3100, out of the number we raised better than 3000. Another lot of 2700, and we raised better than 2500 of them.

We find Pratts Feeds to be most satisfactory all seasons of the year.

We are Breeders of Single Comb White Leghorns exclusively, and operate 50,000 egg incubator capacity. We raise all of our breeding stock in our own yards, and supply all eggs we incubate from our own flock of 5,000 breeders, and we start all of our young chicks on Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food.

D. TRUCKS, PRESIDENT
Alabama Leghorn Farms Co.

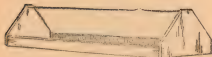


Lamp-Heated Brooder
Excellent for small broods of chicks

Lewisburg, Ohio
Have used Pratts Poultry Regulator for the last six years and find I cannot do without it.
AVON H. ZELLER
Avondale Poultry Farm



A field of growing corn is one of the best places in the world in which to grow chickens. Even a small patch of corn, as in the garden, makes a shady retreat to which the youngsters gladly retire if given opportunity. The corn helps the chicks and the chicks help the corn!



Dry Mash Tray

Anchorage, Ky.

Knowing the interest you take in results obtained from your products, I am pleased to advise you that the Maywood Poultry Farm has won over 225 premiums including, cups, feed medals, together with a goodly number of specials in the various shows during the past season. These exhibits were made in some of the hottest competitions in this part of the country. The birds that won these premiums were practically all started on Pratts Butter-milk Baby Chick Food and reared on a mash containing Pratts Poultry Regulator. Pratts Poultry Regulator is used in the Mash Feed fed to all of the breeders on the entire farm as their regular diet.

MAYWOOD POULTRY
FARM,
EUGENE STRAUSS, Prop.

morning and evening and in such proportions as given in the chapter on feeding. If there is no green food available on the chick range it must be supplied from an outside source daily

CULLING. Cull and eliminate from your flock any weak chicks that may appear, from the time they are hatched. It does not pay to waste time or endangering the health and development of the rest of the flock by fooling with sickly or backward chicks. No matter at what age or time, when a chick appears markedly inferior in health or development to the rest of the flock, eliminate it either by killing in the case of very small chicks or by fattening and marketing in the case of larger birds. Full instructions for culling the growing stock when selecting for layers will be found in the chapter on Laying Hens. Unless, they are desired for later sale or use as breeders, separate, fatten and market the young cockerels as soon as they reach a satisfactory size. This is particularly desirable in the case of Leghorns where the cockerels become less desirable for market as they get older. Any cockerels which you desire to retain should, if possible, be raised separate from the pullets but this is not absolutely necessary if plenty of room is available and the surplus males are removed from the flock at an early date.

CAPONIZING. Where the market for young cockerels is limited or where it is desired to raise the finest of meat stock it is extremely desirable to caponize your surplus cockerels. This should be done when the birds weigh from about a pound to a pound and a half a piece. Capons not only grow much larger and have the tenderest of flesh but they also command a good premium in all markets. Moreover they may be grown with the pullets as they are very quiet and inoffensive, never quarrelling. Caponizing is not a difficult operation, is extremely safe, quick, and practically painless. There are many good sets of caponizing instruments on the market today. It is quite possible to successfully caponize a fowl after reading the directions that are supplied with the various sets but the most satisfactory method of learning is to watch an experienced operator caponize a few fowls.

FEEDS AND FEEDING



Feeding and Management



Housing, breeding and feeding are the three big problems of poultry raising and of these feeding is probably the most important. It is constantly before poultrymen and on it generally depends the health, growth and production of the fowls.

PURPOSE OF FOOD. Domestic fowls need food to sustain life, cause growth and supply materials for the making of eggs. Food sustains life by furnishing materials to replace the cells of the body that die or are worn out thru use and also by furnishing the heat necessary to maintain the high and even bodily temperature of the bird. Eggs are formed from the surplus food that a hen eats and only when her own bodily requirements have been satisfied. This is the reason why high quality, easily and quickly digested food is necessary if satisfactory egg production is to be attained.

NATURAL FOOD AND PRODUCTION. Domestic fowls are descended from wild fowls that are natives of warm climates. In their native state fowls do not lay an average of more than two or three dozen eggs per year and that during the Spring. Their natural food consists of a great variety of various seeds and grains, insects, grits, clays and other forms of minerals and some green food in the form of tender grasses, buds, leaves, etc.

MODERN DEMANDS AND FEEDS. Modern domestic poultry is called upon to yield much greater production and under much more unfavorable conditions than their wild ancestors. Very often confined to restricted houses or runs for long periods, fed on a limited variety of feeds, they are called on to produce many dozens of eggs annually and often in the coldest seasons of the year. This necessitates not only long years of careful breeding but also proper housing, and above everything else the most carefully selected and highest quality of feeds. The study of the proper feeds to give the maximum results is a very complex

Indianapolis, Ind.

As you know, I have been using Pratts Feeds exclusively this season. I think that you would be interested in knowing the results. A Ferris strain Single Comb White Leghorn pullet which I hatched on the 6th of February laid her first egg on June 10th and her second June 12th—just four months and four days of age. I also raised some Rhode Island Reds to three pounds in twelve weeks.

I have tried several kinds of Feeds but nothing equal to Pratts. Give me Pratts first, last and all the time.

G. W. SNODGRASS.



DRY MASH HOPPER

Simple but practical. Easily made of small box and lath

When purchasing or mixing up any considerable quantity of dry mash, it is a very good plan to add Pratts Poultry Regulator to the entire lot in order that the birds may receive it regularly. A trifling variation in quantity will not make much difference, but as a general rule we suggest that the Regulator be added to the dry mash mixture at the rate of two pounds of the former to each one hundred pounds of the latter. If the regulator is added to the moist mash as mixed up daily, the quantity is two tablespoonfuls each day for each twenty fowls.



GRIT OR SHELL HOPPER
This coarse, dry material
feeds down as used

Allentown, Pa.

Gentlemen:

I am sure you will be interested in knowing what our experience has been with the use of Pratts Poultry Feeds on the Pastime Farm. You no doubt realize what a severe test any feed must undergo on this Farm, where over 200 different varieties of poultry, including chickens, bantams, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc., are bred and raised.

A feed that will give universal satisfaction with all these different varieties must be pretty near right.

We used Pratts Feeds and nothing else during the season of 1922 and your President, Mr. Keller, saw the results of your feeds and our efforts on his visit to Pastime Farm last fall.

To say that we recommend it to everyone is telling the truth. The growth of all our birds was way ahead of former years and we will again use Pratts Feeds exclusively during the season of 1923.

We have in our bins at this time your Baby Chick Food, your Growing Mash and your Chick Scratch Feed for our next season's crop of chicks.

WM. G. MINNICH.
Manager—Pastime Farm.



V-SHAPED FEED TROUGH
Useful in every poultry
house

and important branch of poultry science and one to which the average poultryman has not sufficient time to devote to ever hope to become deeply versed therein. For this reason it should be left to those who have made a long and exhaustive study of the subject and can, therefore, provide feeds which embody in them the latest discoveries and science of proper feeding. Pratts have been in closest touch and study of poultry problems for over 50 years.

FOOD ANALYSIS. An attempt is made to give an approximate idea of the feeding value of any mixture based on a chemical content of the food. It has been found that certain elements of feeds have a certain value and certain properties. As a consequence they have been roughly divided into five great classes—proteins, carbohydrates, fats, fibre and ash. Proteins are compounds which contain nitrogen and have as their chief function the supplying of the elements that go toward building up the body and forming the whites of eggs. They are the most valuable of all feeding elements and, while they can to a certain degree take the place of other elements, no other elements can take the place of proteins. Carbohydrates and fats which closely resemble each other are composed chiefly of carbon and hydrogen and have their chief value in maintaining the bodily heat of the bird and helping to form the yolks of eggs. Fibre cannot be digested by chickens but it is necessary to add sufficient bulk to certain concentrated forms of poultry feed. Ash is simply the mineral content of a feed and while never present in great quantities is, nevertheless, of great value in maintaining health and proper growth. A balanced ration is one which contains the required amount of elements in the proper proportions to give the maximum of health, growth and egg production. In other words, it contains a sufficient amount of digestible elements to give the best results with the least waste.

QUALITY OF FEEDS. While an analysis is valuable in showing the proportions and quantities in which the various chemical feeding elements are present it must only be taken as a general guide and by no means the leading factor on which to judge a feed. This is due to the fact that a hen can only use the digestible portions of a feed regardless of what the analysis shows. There are few feeding stuffs that are entirely digestible and two that might show the same chemical analysis might be totally

THE PRATT GUARANTEE

of

"SATISFACTION OR YOUR MONEY BACK"

is made for your protection and because of our faith in Pratt Remedies. Over 50 years of successful world wide use have proven that Pratts give results. Few manufacturers of any kind of goods dare give so broad and unqualified a guarantee as this. It assures you that when you buy Pratt goods the makers are standing back of it with the assurance that it is the best and most efficient article of its kind the money can buy. That also is why Pratts give results.

pratts MEANS QUALITY

and quality means service, satisfaction, profits and economy. Don't waste time, money or fowls on imitations or something "just as good," insist on Pratts and have success. You can't lose. If Pratts doesn't do what is claimed for it, when used as directed, your money will be refunded. Isn't that fair? No wonder Pratts are the standard poultry preparations of the world.

ANOTHER WAY TO SAVE MONEY

is to buy your supply of Pratts in larger size packages. Instead of ordering a small package every few days, order a pail or bag. It lasts longer and pound for pound it is cheaper than the smaller sizes. Moreover, consistent steady use is what brings results. You can't give a fowl medicine one day and expect it to be well the next. Pratts Poultry Regulator in the mash for a few days won't show a big increase in egg yield. Use Pratts constantly and consistently, and reap big profits. Give Pratts a fair trial and you will have success. Next time order a larger size and save money. You can't lose.

pratts IS GUARANTEED

Seal Harbor, Maine.

Your Poultry Remedies are certainly good. All my birds were sick with colds and roup three or four weeks ago. I used your Roup Tablets in the drinking water and gave the birds Condition Tablets and in less than a week they were all well again.

JAMES WARR.

Milan, N. H.

I am an inexperienced poultry raiser. Last year I hatched 35 chicks by feeding Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food and following your book had the same 35 chickens in November. I sold cockerels the first of October that were hatched May 8th and that weighed $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. My pullets began to lay November 8th and have not stopped laying yet. My egg production is far ahead of anyone else in this community which has many poultrymen in it.

I attribute the steady flow of eggs to the fact that I have used Pratts Poultry Regulator from the first and fed as you advised. The eggs that I hatched my chicks from were gotten in several places so it cannot be the strain of birds. I have two different varieties kept separate so it cannot be the breed. Other people's chickens are not doing well so it cannot be the weather. It is the use of Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food to start the foundation and the systematic use of Pratts Poultry Regulator after that time to keep up the good work.

MRS. M. P. McINTIRE.

Did you ever notice how greedily poultry of all kinds eat table scraps? And had it occurred to you that this might be due to the fact that the scraps are properly seasoned? They are tasty and appetizing. Now follow this line of reasoning along to the natural conclusion. Pratts Poultry Regulator spices and seasons Pratts Laying Mash, thus making it more appetizing and inducing the birds to eat it more freely. Heavy consumption of mash means heavy egg production, because a well-made dry mash is a sure-fire egg producer.

different in actual feeding value due to the fact that one was composed of wholly digestible feeding stuffs while the other was composed of more or less indigestible ones. For this reason the *greatest factor of all in proper poultry feeding is quality*. Quality involves the selection of the proper feeds, careful preparation and mixture in correct proportions and the use of only the best and highest grades of the various feeding stuffs. Unless a food is digestible, sweet, appetizing, pure and wholesome it is a poor food regardless of what its chemical analysis may show.

MODERN FEEDING METHODS for poultry depend primarily on the supplying of feed in two forms. The first and more important is what is known as "Mash Feed." This consists of a finely ground mixture of various feeding stuffs and is the chief and safest method by which the valuable necessary proteins are supplied regardless of what other feeds are given. It is an established fact that the more mash your poultry eats and digests the better results you will get. Mash is the most important of all poultry feeds. Aside from the insufficient amount of proteins carried in the grain and meals of a mash it should carry a considerable portion of wholly digestible animal proteins in the form of beef scrap, fish meal and dried buttermilk. "Scratch Feeds" are mixtures of a variety of whole or broken grains. They are high in carbohydrates and, therefore, they are valuable in keeping up the bodily heat of the bird and to induce exercise. They are also more slowly digested, although they have a definite and valuable place in poultry feed as will be shown later on.

FUNCTION OF A MASH. A good mash feed is quickly and easily digested and is the most important of all poultry feeds. Being relatively rich in proteins compared with other forms of feeds, mash feed has as its chief function the building of flesh, bone, feathers and nerves.

Its proteins supply the elements needed for growth as well as for the replacement of waste in the grown bird. The proteins also are the elements entering into the making of the whites of eggs. A mash feed is the most practicable form in which to supply poultry with a large quantity of quickly digestible and proper feeds so that the body needs may be properly supplied and a surplus obtained from which to make eggs or growth.

DRY VS. WET MASH. The simplest, safest, cheapest and easiest way in which to feed mash is to place it in a hopper or similar feeding device such as is illustrated in another chapter of this book and leave it where the hens can get at it any time they wish. The supply may be replenished at regular intervals or whenever it begins to get low. *An important thing to observe in feeding dry mash is to always have a supply of drinking water placed near the mash hopper.* A bird eating dry mash needs lots of water. The more water they drink the more mash they can eat and the more mash they eat the more water they drink. This is just the result you desire to obtain, for mash and water make growth and eggs. The "wet mash" feeding system consists in feeding mash that has been dampened until crumbly, but never "sloppy", with water, sweet or sour milk or buttermilk. This is fed at least twice a day in troughs and should be given in such quantities as the birds will clean up in about half hour's time. Never leave wet mash lie around to sour or freeze and always moisten it with the same kind of liquid. While wet mash is digested slightly quicker than dry mash it involves more labor, is not so safe or economical and will seldom give sufficiently increased production to pay for the results obtained. We do not recommend it except in certain special cases and for fattening.

FUNCTION OF A SCRATCH. The chief functions of scratch feeds which are high in carbohydrates are to supply bodily heat to the bird and to induce exercise. Scratch feeds, as their name indicates, should always be scattered widely on the ground or in the litter, causing the birds to gain valuable exercise in searching for them. While a little scratch feed, thrown in the litter where the birds have gone to roost in the evening or else early in the morning, will induce lazy, sluggish birds to come down off the roost and start exercising in the morning, scratch feeds should never be fed in large quantities in the morning. If the birds are fed up on scratch feed early in the morning they will sit around for many hours while the feed is slowly digested. This is not desirable for laying birds or growing birds must keep constantly working and exercising all day long to give the best results. Sufficient scratch feeds should be given the birds so that they will go to roost with their crops full of grain and this, slowly digesting during the night, furnishes valuable warmth and strength to the sleep-

West Side Poultry Yard,
Box 12, Staunton, Virginia.
I want to say that I would not try to raise poultry without Pratt Products in my house. When I was a boy at home we always had a supply of Pratts on hand. I have a poultry business with expensive stock and I find that my success is due largely to the use of the Pratt Products kept constantly on the shelf in my own home.
WEST SIDE POULTRY YARD,
H. L. CAMPBELL, Prop.

Fowls kept in close confinement cannot find the many natural tonics, laxatives, etc., which free-range birds pick up when roaming over field, orchard, and woodland. That is why Pratts Poultry Regulator is so particularly needed by flocks kept under intensive conditions. It supplies all those little things needed to keep the birds healthy, vigorous and productive.

Pasadena, Calif.
I have used Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food, also Pratts Poultry Regulator and Remedies for five years and find them the best of all. I have two thousand birds, also a hatchery, selling thousands of day old chicks. I always advise my customers to start them on Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food and it gives them the greatest of satisfaction.
MRS. S. A. SANDIFUR.

Whitney Poultry Farm,
Mariboro, N. Y.
I started the finest laying stock I have ever had this year with Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food. I have pullets now laying at four months of age. Ulster Queen who laid 801 eggs in three years was raised on it.
WHITNEY POUL FARM.

Colorado Springs, Colo.

I used Pratt's Buttermilk Baby Chick Food with great success and you can bet your last dollar I am going to use it again in succeeding seasons.

GEO. F. MROSS.

B. WEAVER,
Feed & Grain Supplies,
Terre Hill, Pa.

I have just concluded the test I was making in feeding Pratt's Buttermilk Laying Mash and Weavers Buttermilk Mash, my own make.

The housing and grain feeding was alike in both pens and covered a ten-week period of my own hens under my own care. The hens are two years old and laid heavily all last season, molting very late. There were 234 hens in the pens fed on my make of Buttermilk Mash and ten less in the pens fed on Pratt's Buttermilk Laying Mash. The Pratt fed birds laid a total of 5,050 eggs while the birds fed on my mash laid 4,391.

I invoiced Pratt's Laying Mash at 25c hundred pounds more than my own and during the period the birds consumed about 170 pounds more of Pratt's Mash than of mine. Despite these handicaps the Pratt fed birds showed me an additional profit in their favor above my own method of feeding, of \$15.04.

The above results certainly make me a booster for Pratt's Laying Mash.

J. B. WEAVER.

Millinburg, Pa.

We are all using Pratt's Buttermilk Baby Chick Food and having fine results, chicks are thriving, big and healthy. Not one chick died for us last year and we haven't lost one so far this year for which we give Pratt's Buttermilk Baby Chick Food the credit.

MRS. AMELIA EVERETT.

ing birds. Remember, however, that scratch feed cannot take the place of mash feed and if you wish the best results you must feed both a mash and a scratch feed. For every Pratt mash there is a corresponding scratch feed which is especially designed to make a perfect feeding combination and balanced ration. If you wish the best results follow this system.

QUANTITY TO FEED. It is impossible to give the definite quantity of feed that should be fed to any flock of birds, this being determined solely by observation. Different varieties and different flocks of the same variety will eat different quantities and proportions of feeds due to the variation in surrounding conditions. For this reason no definite figures can be given. At any event, determining the proper quantity is not difficult for birds cannot over eat on a good dry mash and it is easy to determine by examination of the crops of the birds when they go to roost in the evening whether they obtained sufficient scratch feed to send them to roost with a full crop. When scratch feed is given in the morning to induce exercise only a very limited quantity should be scattered. Use sufficient to give the birds exercise but not to anywhere near satisfy their hunger.

GREEN FOOD. To obtain the tonic and laxative effects that are necessary for the best of health all fowls, except those on open range in summer time, require a certain amount of green food. There are many ways in which this may be given. The favorite method is to sprout oats, feeding it when it obtains a length of three to six inches. Grass clippings, celery tops or in fact any other green stuffs that the birds will eat are also valuable. In winter time a very easy and excellent form for furnishing green food will be found in the use of red beets or mangel wurzels. Dry ground alfalfa, clover, beet pulp, etc., furnish partial but not complete substitutes for green food.

GRIT, SHELL AND CHARCOAL. Birds need a considerable quantity of mineral matter for their own needs as well as the production of eggs, particularly the shells. Part of this necessary mineral is obtained from their feed but an additional supply is also necessary. Hard, sharp grit must be available for the birds as an aid in digestion. Hens have no teeth and the grit in their gizzard aids in grinding or chewing up the food as well as supplying a certain amount of minerals. Cracked or ground oyster shell furnishes

bone forming material and also enters largely into the composition of eggshells. Charcoal is a health necessity and aids in maintaining a proper condition of the intestinal tract. These three may be kept separate or mixed in a small hopper where the birds can eat of them any time they wish.

WATER AND MILK. No matter what other form of liquid may be given, chicks of all ages should always have before them a good supply of fresh, clean drinking water. An egg is two-thirds water and hens deprived of a sufficient amount cannot lay their best no matter how good the food may be. Milk, either sweet or sour, and buttermilk are excellent food and drink for poultry. Of the three, sour milk and buttermilk are to be preferred. Sweet milk has a tendency to become sour if not drunk promptly. This is an undesirable feature since mixtures of sweet milk and sour milk may cause trouble. Always give the liquid in the same form if you would avoid trouble.

HOME MADE VS. MIXED FEEDS. The only advantage that can be claimed for home made feeds lies in the fact that the maker knows exactly what goes in them. The chief disadvantages are that the necessary large variety and very fine and desirable quality of feeds that go to make up a good mash or scratch are not available from your dealer, considerable labor is involved, necessary machinery to properly prepare the feeds is not available nor practical, the different ingredients are very high due to having to purchase in small quantities at retail, and it is not always possible to obtain the same quality of ingredients each time you have to make up a new batch of feed. Even the largest and most successful poultry plants in America find it neither economical nor desirable to attempt to mix their own feeds. A reliable manufacturer with proper equipment and large purchasing power can make far better feeds and sell them at retail far cheaper than the poultry raiser can make his own.

JUDGING MIXED FEEDS. In judging a mixed feed, whether it be mash or scratch, two main points should be considered. First the reliability of the manufacturer and his reputation for making high grade goods. This extends to the ingredients of the feed and the method in which the feed is prepared, mixed and packed. Buy feeds only that are made by a manufacturer of long experience with the best of reputation for quality and reliability, who makes feeds that are guaranteed as to quality and uniformity.

Miles Poultry Farms,
Columbus, Ohio.

I have bred Single Comb Rhode Island Reds for 18 years and I consider your Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food the best I have ever used. I would not be without it for much more money than it costs. I have also used your Poultry Regulator with great success.

OSCAR E. MILES,
Miles Poultry Farms.

New Orleans, La.

I can truthfully say that Pratts Poultry Regulator has worked wonders with my pen of 30 Single Comb White Leghorns. Last year from January to December, using the Poultry Regulator only three times a week I received 3903 eggs. This was the birds second laying year. The latter part of December last year I started giving the birds Pratts Poultry Regulator in their mash every day and here is where the wonders start. January this year I received 436 eggs, February 463, March 608, April 643. I consider this wonderful laying for their third year. In January three settings of 13 eggs each hatched 39 strong healthy chicks. In March two settings of 13 eggs each hatched 25 healthy chicks all of which are living and doing fine at the present time.

A. S. PUJOL.

Greensboro, N. C.

I have been using your Remedies and Feeds for several years and can truthfully say I have never yet found anything on the market that was superior to them.

I am only a "back-yard" breeder but have about one hundred as nice hens and pullets as you would ever care to see.

J. H. HODGIN.



If you fail to feed your chicks properly during the critical first three to six weeks you will probably lose many of them and see the result of your error all through the lives of those that do survive. Baby chicks require baby food, food which is in proper mechanical condition for them to readily eat and digest it, food which is well-balanced and contains all the elements necessary to grow muscle, bone and feather.

The original "baby food for baby chicks" is Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food. No other preparation introduced to the poultry fraternity during recent years has given such marvelous results, such universal satisfaction. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Arctic Circle to the Gulf of Mexico, the most prominent and successful breeders and poultry men are now using Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food to the exclusion of all other special feeds of this character.

Because of its superior quality, the character and variety of materials blended in it, the expense of manufacturing in the careful Pratt way, Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food costs a little more per pound than the imitations and substitutes. But based on results, on number and quality of chicks reared, *it is the cheapest chick food ever produced.* Just test it with the next bunch of chicks you hatch. You can rely upon your own judgment. You risk nothing in making a trial. "Your money back if you are not satisfied."

The second factor is results. No matter what may be claimed or what analysis may show, what you want is results. The feed which, when fed according to the manufacturer's directions, gives the best results is the feed you should use. A very competent judge of the value of poultry feeds is the hen herself. The mash feed which the hen seems to enjoy the most and the scratch feed which she eats up the cleanest will nine times out of ten be found to be the best feeds and will give the best results. Pratts Poultry Feeds are made by a firm that has a reputation for quality and uniformity of goods that extends over more than half a century. They are made in the most modern of factories, are relished by the hens and give results superior to any other line of poultry feeds on the market today.

PRICE OF FEEDS. While the first question many poultrymen ask concerning the feed is as to its price, this is really a very minor factor. There is no such thing as a "good, cheap feed". A cheap feed cannot be a good feed. Judge by results. Cheap feed can only be made by using low quality ingredients, constantly changing the formula and take advantage of the variation in prices of grains irrespective of their value as feeding stuffs and in the slighting of the proper proportion and mixing of the feeds. Moreover cheap feeds are often "loaded" or weighed down with cheap or even harmful products such as grit, dust, weeds, seeds, screenings, etc. The way to judge the price of a feed is on the best results it will give. You can well afford to give 50c or \$1.00 more for a hundred pound bag of laying mash if it will give you two or three dozen more high priced eggs than the cheap feed. Pratt Poultry Feeds are made on a formula that never varies and of the highest quality of ingredients. They are made for the wise and successful poultryman who realizes that the best food is the food that gives the best results no matter what its first cost. Pratt Feeds are the best feeds that have ever been offered to American poultrymen at any price.

SYSTEMATIC FEEDING is of great importance if you would get the best results. By this we mean use feeds that are designed to aid and to follow one another. Follow a definite system and do not feed one thing one week and other feed another week. Changes in feeding always have at least a temporarily bad effect on poultry. Determine on your system and then follow it to the best of your ability. Do not make changes. A poor system well carried out will give better results than a good system poorly used. The

There are no Tricks in Raising Chicks

Chick raising is principally a matter of proper feeding. Years ago it was impossible to get proper chick feed. Now you can raise practically every livable chick. The secret is known the world over, use

Pratts.

BUTTERMILK BABY CHICK FOOD

The original "baby food for baby chicks." It is made only of the highest quality of purest and sweetest of health-giving, nourishing elements. It's as clean as the food on your table. From the time the grain is unloaded from the cars until you open the package or bag it is untouched by human hands. Skillful millers carefully prepare and combine the grains and other feeding stuffs which are so prepared as to be mechanically predigested.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

There are no "baby chick foods, starters" or whatever they may be called, as good as Pratts. You never saw any imitation as good as the original. If you want success, want to raise the most good, strong, vigorous chicks, use Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food.

IT IS A COMPLETE FOOD



furnishing every element needed for uniform development of bone, muscle, feathers and health. It is a "low protein" baby food that prevents undue stimulation and growth at the start. Instead it builds a firm foundation for health and later growth. Bowel troubles due to feeding are unknown where Pratts is used. It is scientifically and practically correct, the results prove it. The extra chicks you save by feeding Pratts will pay for the food for the whole lot. Pratts insures

SATISFACTION—SUCCESS—PROFIT

"Your Money Back if you are not Satisfied"

Utica, Minn.

For the past six years we have used your Poultry Feeds and have found them the most satisfactory of any we have tried. Especially can we recommend Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food.

J. E. FENTON, Prop.
Utica Hatchery Company

Knoxville, Tenn.

The use of your Remedies is somewhat inherited by me as my father used them many years ago and is still never without them.

We have used the White Diarrhoea Remedy on about 15,000 chicks this season and find it new for the first few days well worth the time and expense.

In my estimation your Roup Remedy is a star and we should not think of going thru the Fall and winter seasons without it on hand. We have used it to cure roup out we now use it to prevent roup. With this used in the drinking water sure clears up any signs of cold.

Chicken pox among our pullets used to be a nightmare and caused us heavy losses every year which we thought were part of the game. Your Roup Remedy will prevent and cure roup colds which are the forerunner of chicken pox, so with the approach of the cold season we begin using the Remedy in the drinking water two or three days each week and have prevented all the old trouble.

C. A. NORMAN,
Breeder of S. C. White Leghorns.

Richmond, Calif.

I have used Pratts Poultry Regulator for several years and have always found it to be as represented. It always gives the desired results so I cannot speak too highly of it. I always advise my friends to use Pratts rather than any other brand.

W. A. CAPELLE

Pratt feeding system is complete. There is a Pratt Buttermilk Mash for every age and need of poultry from the time they are hatched until they have laid their quota of eggs and are ready for the pot. Moreover there is a Pratt Scratch Feed to go with every Pratt Buttermilk Mash in order to make a complete balanced ration. If you would have the most complete and profitable results from your poultry follow the Pratt feeding system. Use Pratts Poultry Feeds according to directions.

FEEDING CHICKS. When a chick is hatched some of the yolk remains unabsorbed in its body and furnishes nourishment for the first forty-eight to seventy-two hours of its life. Do not feed chicks until forty-eight hours after the last chick is hatched. Then place before them good fresh drinking water and some fine chick grit or clean, sharp sand. An hour or two later, place some Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food on a clean board or in a small trough and let the chicks have as much as they can eat in about ten to fifteen minutes time. If they are incubator chicks and do not take readily to eating it may be necessary to show them how the first time by dropping a little of the food on to the board or by tapping lightly on the food with your finger. When chicks once get a taste of Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food you will never have any future trouble in getting them to eat greedily of it at all times. It is so wholesome and nourishing, however, that this need cause you no fear as it is impossible for chicks to eat too much Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food. The more they eat the healthier they will be and the more they will grow. When the chicks have eaten of the mash for about fifteen minutes, remove any that may be left and clean the feeding vessels. Repeat this feeding at about two to three hour intervals for the first two or three days. The last meal of the day, however, should consist of a little high grade chick grain such as Pratts Chick Size Scratch Feed scattered on the ground or in the litter. This induces exercise and also aids in the development of the digestive organs. When the chicks are about four days old the best results will be obtained and much labor will be saved by leaving the dry Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food before the chicks at all times in a little hopper or other similar feeding vessel. Personally, at the Pratt Experiment Farm where we raise thousands of the sturdiest kind of chicks every year and on hundreds of others of the most successful poultry plants all over the world, it is

the custom to place the dry Buttermilk Baby Chick Food in front of the chicks from the very first feeding and to leave it there constantly from that time on. For those who prefer the "wet" mash system of feeding, Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food may be moistened until crumbly, never sloppy, with water, sweet milk or buttermilk. Mix up only such quantity as will be eaten up clean in about a quarter of an hour's time and never leave any uneaten dampened food lie around to sour and cause trouble. Always feed in a clean trough or other container and use the same kind of liquid for moistening at all times. Feed frequently rather than heavily. Either method will give you excellent results but we naturally prefer the first one as it is not only safer but a great saving in labor. A little fine chick scratch grain should be scattered in the litter every morning to furnish exercise for the chicks and a more liberal feeding given as the last feeding each evening. About the fifth day a little tender green food may be given. An excellent way to give this is to cut a fair size piece of sod each day and throw it in among the chicks. They will not only obtain the green food but also gain much healthful exercising in bearing the moist sod to pieces. If desired, in special cases, a very little fine sifted beef scrap may be mixed with the Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food when the chicks are about two weeks old but we do not recommend it, except in very unusual cases, as Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food together with Pratts Chick Size Scratch Feed is a complete and proper food that will supply every need of the chick until it is about six weeks of age. Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food is what is known as a low protein feed. This has been determined as desirable and proper as chicks fed on feeds containing as much protein as an older bird could stand or use, obtain an unnatural early growth that may cause leg weakness and do not develop a strong, vigorous constitution and foundation on which to make later and more profitable gains. Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food is the original "baby food for baby chicks" and millions of chicks are started annually all over the world on this standard article. It is made of the highest quality of ingredients mechanically pre-digested and while it is often imitated it has never been equalled. Did you ever see an imitation as good as the original?

FEEDING GROWING STOCK. When chicks are about five to six weeks old and are well feathered and ready to leave the brooder or mother hen you

Baby chicks are tender things and are subject to many baby ailments unless they are afforded protection. Bowel troubles are very common and may result from any one of several different conditions. Chilling, over-heating, getting wet in sudden showers, all may bring about this disorder. Pratts White Diarrhea Tablets in the drinking water will in the majority of cases, control such troubles. This preparation is a powerful intestinal antiseptic and it is a good plan to use it occasionally even if there are no symptoms of diarrhea.

Fonda, N. Y.

We have been using Pratts Buttermilk Growing Mash and the youngsters prefer it to two other brands we have tried. I feel certain your feeds meet the demands of the growing fowl.

EMERALD HILL
POULTRY FARM.

Keystone Poultry Farm,

Fairview Village, Pa.

We have been using considerable of your Feeds and want to say that we think very highly of them.

KEYSTONE POULTRY FARMS.

Valley Junction, Iowa.

I have been selling and using Pratts Goods for over seven years. We have been using Poultry Regulator each winter for a number of years and always get good results. Right now we are getting 12 and 14 eggs a day from 16 hens. I can recommend it, knowing it will give satisfaction. I should make this stronger—it doesn't half express our estimation of the goods.

J. E. MERRIGAN

Richmond, Ind.

We have never had chicks do so well as they are this season and for that reason we have and will sell more PRATT FEED. We have succeeded in a great many cases in getting people to use your feed that never had before because they thought the price too high. We are only getting a good start in this poultry business and feel that another year that we will be in position to sell more feed for you and do a very good business for you so doing. We would think of using no other feed.

National Poultry Farms.

PAUL J. McPHERSON.

Wolga, W. Va.

I have used your White Diarrhoea Remedy and found it the very best ever used. I would not know what to do if I could not get any more.

MRS. IDA McCOY.

Center Point, Ind.

We are sending many thanks for the wonderful Baby Chick Food you make. We have had lots of experience with different feeds for chicks, but never have found anything to compare with Pratts. When using your feed, we have been able to raise nearly every chick; when we used other feeds, we were losing chicks by the hundreds. We want 1,000 lbs. this year, and in addition to this we are going to advise our customers to use it, for we know they will have great success with it also. We certainly can hatch good, strong chicks with your feed, they grow like weeds.

W. F. DIETZ PROP.

Indiana White Leg, rn Farm.

should gradually change their feed from Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food to a high grade buttermilk growing mash such as Pratts Buttermilk Growing Mash. Make the change gradually by mixing first a small quantity of growing mash with the baby chick food and increasing the proportion of growing mash and decreasing the proportion of baby chick food in the mixture each day so that by the time the fowls are about six or seven weeks of age they will be eating Pratts Buttermilk Growing Mash. At the same time you should change from the Chick Size Scratch Feed to an medium or intermediate size scratch feed such as Pratts Intermediate Size Scratch Feed. It is not necessary to make the change in scratch feeds a gradual one, however, as in the case of the mashers. Feeding growing stock is an exceedingly simple operation. Simply leave the dry mash in hoppers where the birds can get at it whenever they are hungry. Place a drinking fountain of good, fresh water close to the dry mash hopper for the more dry mash they eat the more water they will drink and the more they eat and drink the more they will grow. Each day give in addition a very light feeding of scratch feed the first thing in the morning to get the birds out and exercising and in the evening the last feed before they go to roost should be a heavy feeding of scratch feed so that they can go to sleep with their crops full of scratch grain. In addition all growing stock should have access to a plentiful supply of green food, grit and charcoal. It is not necessary to supply additional beef scrap, milk, buttermilk or other similar forms of protein feeds to poultry when any Pratt Buttermilk Mash is used as they contain sufficient of the proper digestible amounts of protein for every need of poultry. Pratts Feeds are complete feeds and every ounce is a full ounce of food.

FEEDING LAYERS. When your pullets are from four and a half to six months old, according to the variety, you will begin to notice signs of maturity in them. The birds assume the appearance of adult stock. The body fills out and the comb increases considerably in size and redness. When this occurs the birds should then be culled out and placed in their permanent laying quarters. Change the feed from the growing mash to Pratts Buttermilk Laying Mash. Leave this in hoppers before them constantly and observe the same precautions, as to placing the drinking water close to the hoppers at all times for mash and water make eggs and the easier you make it for the birds to obtain them the more eggs you will have.

You can continue to feed Pratts Intermediate Size Scratch Feed if you desire or you may change to Pratts Large Size Scratch Feed. The slight difference in size and ingredients of these two scratch feeds is not sufficient to make any appreciable feeding difference and which you feed is a matter of personal preference. Some poultrymen prefer to always feed an intermediate or medium size scratch feed. In the case of laying hens follow approximately the same directions as given for growing stock, that is, a very light feeding of scratch feed scattered in deep litter early in the morning to induce exercise and start the birds working for the day and an extra feeding of scratch feed as the last meal just before the birds go to roost. In addition laying fowls should have a daily feeding of green food and grit, oyster shell and charcoal should be kept before them at all times. Pratts Buttermilk Laying Mash and Pratts Scratch Feed, either medium or large size, form a perfect balanced egg making ration for laying hens. They not only contain all the necessary food elements for keeping the birds in the best of health but in addition contain such elements as will form an equal number of whites, and yolks of eggs. This is extremely important, for a hen will not lay an incomplete egg, and, unless her food gives her the necessary elements wherewith to form equal numbers of whites and yolks, she cannot lay her best. Hens do not become too fat to lay but they do become too fat because they do not lay. In other words, a hen which receives an insufficient amount of proteins to supply her own needs and to make plenty of whites for eggs reabsorbs into her own body the yolks of eggs that develop but are not laid because she cannot furnish sufficient white to make a complete egg. When these yolks are absorbed they are converted into fat which finally causes the hen to cease laying. Give a hen a complete and proper egg laying food such as Pratts Laying Mash and she will lay instead of becoming fat.

FEEDING BREEDERS. The feeding of breeders is practically identical with the feeding of laying hens. Eggs from healthy, vigorous layers in the prime of their laying mean healthy chicks. Modern investigation has failed to reveal any basis for the belief that chicks from birds that have laid and are laying heavily are in any way inferior in strength or in qualifications to chicks secured from eggs laid by birds that have been kept simply as breeders. Under no circumstances do we advocate the unnatural forcing or stimulating of hens for egg production. Egg production

Pt. Richmond, N. Y.

I want to say this about Pratts Poultry Regulator. When I use it I get eggs, when I don't use it, no eggs.

JOHN A. FRANKE.

Tekonsna, Mich.

We have used Pratts Poultry Regulator along side of other similar articles and have found it to be better than all the others. We have given all a fair trial and find Pratts the best. We use between three and four hundred pounds of Pratts Poultry Regulator a year, but are increasing the size of our plant yearly and also the amount of Poultry Regulator used.

PETERS BROTHERS.

Amber, Okla.

I have used your Poultry Regulator for many years and do not think there is any tonic that will beat it for making hens lay.

MRS. W. C. HEDGCOCK.

Edmunds, Washington.

We breed White Leghorns and also own the winning pen of Rhode Island Whites from the Second-All-Northern Egg Laying Contests. We desired this season above all things to develop chicks as rapidly as possible without undue forcement. So, we tried Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food supplemented by a grain feed and have found it excellent beyond our anticipation. The chicks act as if it was the "ice cream" of their meal, and their development has been a joy to watch. Wishing you continued prosperity as your products certainly merit.

SARAH P. HARRIS.



WHY SHOULD I USE *Pratts,* Poultry Regulator



That's a fair question. Here's a fair and square answer. It will pay you to use it because:

For Growing Fowls it hastens and increases growth by supplying a lot of the little but important necessities for all round development. It aids digestion, enables the fowls to get more good and growth from their feed and promotes vigorous health and puts "pep" and vigor in chicks.

For Layers, Pratt's Poultry Regulator keeps them toned right up to their best. It does not force or stimulate, but aids in a natural, helpful way that results in the maximum of eggs. Assures perfect digestion and economy in food and insures perfect health.

For Breeders, it gives strength, vigor, vitality and ability in your breeding pens. Healthy breeders mean lots of eggs, high fertility, abounding vitality in the chicks. All the big breeders use it.

Easy to Use, just mix it at the start with your mash, the hens will do the rest. Use it constantly; it is helpful, not harmful.

Its Use Pays in healthier stock, more eggs, better chicks and less feed for equal results.

Tested over 50 Years by the most successful poultrymen the world over. The original and standard "egg producer."



Pratts,

POULTRY REGULATOR

has been proven by generations of poultrymen to be the greatest health and egg producer and the best profit maker in poultrydom. Remember it is simply a time tested preparation of natural health necessities, not a dope or stimulant. Used wherever good fowls are kept.

Pratts is the original, beware of imitations. Insist on your dealer giving you

Pratts,

GUARANTEED "SATISFACTION OR YOUR MONEY BACK"

must be a healthy, normal, natural act. Unless, it is so it can only result in ultimate harm to the flock. It is perfectly in the power, however, of the poultryman to increase normal and natural egg production thru proper housing, breeding and the supplying of proper egg making feeds.

TONICS AND CONDITIONERS. we do not advocate the use at any time of unnatural, stimulating or forcing tonic or conditioners for fowls of any kind. We do, however, most emphatically endorse the use of Pratts Poultry Regulator mixed with the mash of growing fowls or laying hens and breeding stock. Pratts Poultry Regulator is a combination of pure, wholesome, natural tonics and minor food neeces, sities that has been in constant and successful use by thousands of successful poultrymen all over the world for over fifty years. It supplies a host of invigorating necessities that birds kept under modern unnatural conditions are unable to obtain but which they need for perfect all around health. It's use is not only wholly profitable but is valuable health insurance for your fowls. Pratts Poultry Regulator is so valuable and necessary that we would mix it with all our mash feeds at the time they are made were it not for the fact that by so doing we would change their classification and, therefore, have to pay very much higher freight rates on the bulk feeds. We strongly recommend the addition of two pounds of Pratts Poultry Regulator to each hundred pounds of growing or laying mash given the birds.

FATTENING. When it is desired to fatten birds they should be put in coops or small pens where the amount of exercise they can obtain will be very much restricted. Have before them at all times plenty of fresh drinking water and grit. In addition feed frequently with a damp mash made of Pratts Laying Mash moistened with milk or buttermilk. Little or no scratch feed should be given and very little grains. If it is desired a little cornmeal may be mixed with the mash but this is not necessary, unless you prefer it.

FEEDING CARE. There are really very few things to be observed in proper feeding of poultry but such principles as there are are extremely important. In the first place, we have tried to emphasize the necessity of feeding good, reliable high quality feeds. Remember also that mash feed is the most valuable and necessary feed that you use and the more your birds eat the better results you will get whether

Selma, Ala.

I want to tell you of the success that I have had with Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food. The worst I can say is that I did not have a chick to die of disease and not once did bowel trouble show up. I have several hundred of as nice White Leghorns as can be found anywhere. Chicks fed the Pratt way grow twice as fast and feather far better than those given ordinary feeds.

R. D. LOCKER.

Wilmington, Ohio.

I want to tell you how well satisfied we are with Pratts Poultry Regulator. We find we get double the amount of eggs when using it and also believe it a sure cure for roup. We have fed it to chickens that did not look as though they could live. In less than a week we could not tell them from the rest of the flock. We would not do without it and can recommend that if fed by directions it will pay for more than double its cost.

MR. & MRS. F. HARNER.

Clemson College, S. C.

We have been using Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food and are very well pleased with it and think it is the best Baby Chick Mash on the market to-day.

FRANK C. HARE,
Prof. of Poultry Husbandry.

Zanesville, Ohio.

We are constant users of Pratts Poultry Regulator and would not let our stock go without it for a day as it surely keeps them healthy.

HILLVIEW BRAHMA
FARM

Samoset Farm.
Erie, Pa.

Just a word of praise for Pratt's Buttermilk Baby Chick Food and Buttermilk Growing Mash. There are no other Foods on the market that equal them for the successful rearing of baby chicks. Last season I met with severe losses because of my inability to purchase the Buttermilk Baby Chick Food in the quantities I required at that time.

MRS. C. MORGAN.

Slots City, Mo.

We have tried many different kinds of White Diarrhoea Remedies but have never found any as good as Pratt's.

HENRY LAUB.

you desire growth or eggs. Keep plenty of mash before the birds at all times. Have plenty of good, fresh, clean water near your dry mash hopper. Scratch feed should be fed only very lightly in the morning but always with a good heavy feeding of scratch feed just before the birds go to roost. Greens, grit, oyster shell and charcoal are necessary to proper poultry health. Last, but not least, follow a feeding system and having determined on good and proper feeds, use them exclusively and according to the directions of the manufacturer. You have everything to lose and nothing to gain by changing constantly from one feed to another. We know of no better system to follow than the system of Pratt's Buttermilk Feeds which are designed by poultrymen of over half a century's experience and knowledge, made on a standard and uniform formula from the highest quality of ingredients, and supply every need of a fowl from the time it is hatched until it is ready for killing. There is a Pratt feed for every need. Pratt's Feeds are good feeds and the wise poultryman who follows the Pratt system will be assured of the best fowls and best results.

THE PRATT GUARANTEE

ESTABLISHED 1874




PRATT FOOD COMPANY
GUARANTEE

We guarantee all our preparations to do exactly what we claim for them.

If they fail to satisfy you we authorize our dealer to promptly refund your money.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. - CHICAGO, ILL. - TORONTO, CANADA.

J. L. Keller
PRATT FOOD CO.

THIRD 35 YEARS

PRATTS POULTRY CALENDAR

JANUARY Eggs still high, and layers regularly receiving Pratts Poultry Regulator are laying steadily.

Get the regular breeding flocks mated up. The fertility and hatchability of the eggs depends upon the **condition** of the breeders. Your birds may look all right and still be far below proper condition. Play safe! Follow the plan of the most successful breeders; condition your flocks with Pratts Poultry Regulator.

Fill the incubator this month to produce the early chicks if you plan to raise any. Before putting the eggs in the machine, disinfect the latter thoroughly. Heat it up, see that it is running right before you fill.

Get the brooders ready. Have everything in working order so the chicks will not receive a setback from the use of makeshift equipment.

Lay in a supply of Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food so you can start your early chicks right off on the true "baby food for baby chicks."

Late June and July pullets should begin laying this month. Make them produce as many eggs as possible while prices run high.

FEBRUARY All breeding pens should now be ready for the season's campaign, producing the fertile eggs which will be needed. An infertile egg, or one having a weak germ, is a dead loss. Get high fertility and hatchability by regularly using Pratts Poultry Regulator.

Plan for big hatches of the American breeds in early March. The pullets will lay in early fall. The males will be ready for early broilers or for the early roaster market in June and July.

Test the eggs you set and keep a record of fertility. If any pens give low fertility, change the males or reduce the number of females. Increase the amount of Pratts Poultry Regulator until fertility is satisfactory.

Give every chick a square chance. For the first three weeks, at least, feed Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food. It saves chicks, makes them grow, helps you make a success of your most important work.

If bowel trouble should develop, from chills, etc., treat the whole flock with Pratts White Diarrhea Tablets. Keep disease away with Pratts Poultry Disinfectant.

MARCH Egg prices declining but big yield keeps up the income.

Early January cockerels should be ready for sale as squab broilers, weighing three-quarters to one pound each.

Broodiness will appear in flocks of hens of the setting breeds. Set a few of them to grow cockerels for breeding purposes. Break-up the others quickly so they will begin laying without loss of time. A slat-bottom coop, laying feed and Pratts Poultry Regulator will start them quick.

Plan for the main hatches of Leghorns and other light breeds in early April. The pullets will lay this fall. Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food will grow these, and all other chicks. It is a necessity for the first three weeks, a profitable feed for a longer time. Don't let the chicks' growth be checked. A set-back now may mean just exactly the difference between success and failure.

Get the chicks out of doors every fair day. Fight lice from the start. Keep an eye open for gapes. Pratts Gape Compound will check this trouble.

APRIL The egg flow still at its height, but it will begin to drop soon unless you help the hens by using Pratts Poultry Regulator.

Lice are more troublesome as warm weather comes on. Just use Pratts Lice Killers and the lice will quit.

Every chick needs Pratts Baby Chick Food. It's cheaper to buy it in large packages or sacks. Don't let your supply get low.

See that chicks get plenty of green food. If leg-weakness appears, add bone meal to your ration and induce exercise, especially out of doors.

Get the weaned broods out on free range. Provide roomy coops and keep these clean and sanitary. Give plenty of fresh air. Add Pratts Poultry Regulator to the ration and keep the chicks growing.

Cull the flocks of youngsters. Mark any that grow slowly, are thin-breasted and "leggy," that fail to feather properly, so you will know them when selling time comes.

Feed liberally. Provide plenty of fresh, clean water. Disinfect. Watch 'em grow!

MAY Hurry the early cockerels off to market as broilers before prices drop.

Still time to hatch chicks and get them to laying this fall, but hurry! As soon as you have set all the eggs you wish to, break up the breeding pens and market all males you do not plan to use another year. Put the latter in batchelor quarters. No use feeding surplus males, and infertile eggs are best for market.

Preserve in Pratts Egg Preserver the eggs you will need for family use this winter. Tell your customers about this money making plan and sell them eggs by the case.

Keep the hens laying and the chicks growing. Just use Pratts Poultry Regulator. Grow chicks quickly with Pratts Buttermilk Growing Mash.

Red mites are about due. Kill them by painting or spraying with Pratts Red Mite Special. Better go over the houses now to keep them out.

Watch out for worms, now is a good time to give Pratts Poultry Worm Powder and clean up the whole flock.

Provide plenty of shade, lots of green food and fresh water. And disinfect.

JUNE Hot spells in June are most trying to fowls and growing chicks. The remedy open houses, shade, fresh water, green food. And Pratts Poultry Regulator which keeps the bowels regular and assists digestion.

Give the young stock all possible liberty. They will store up energy for next winter's hard work. Separate the sexes as early as possible. Get the cockerels off to market. Give the pullets the room and care and Pratts Buttermilk Growing Mash.

Keep up the egg-yield. Every extra egg is a clear profit. Pratts Poultry Regulator helps make hens lay.

Disinfect and prevent disease from getting started. Fight the lice and mites. Keep your birds healthy and comfortable, productive and growing.

Early hatched roasters should be sold. Begin now to work off the loafing hens and those that are persistently broody.

Keep market eggs in a cool place until you ship them. See to it that all dressed poultry is immediately and thoroughly cooled before shipment. Failure to do this frequently means big loss.

Feed layers and youngsters liberally.

JULY Hot weather. Discomfort for old and young. If the chicks take to the trees at night, let them go. An uncovered branch is better than a hot coop.

Egg yield falling. Prices going up. Get the eggs and the prices too. How? Use Pratt's Poultry Regulator.

Prevent conditions that cause apoplexy and "going light." Seldom found in flocks receiving Pratt's Regulator.

Now the mites are busy unless you have "fixed" them with Pratt's Red Mite Special.

The market now calls for heavy fowls and chickens and prices rule high. Send the broody hens to market. The poor producers, too. They will bring more money than later and you will save the cost of their board.

Give the growing youngsters all the room you can. Send the cull stuff, male or female, to market as soon as ready. The good ones are better off if the possible disease-breeders are taken away.

Keep the pullets growing. They will soon be layers.

AUGUST Now cull your flock. Some layers will begin to molt and the early molters are usually the poor layers. After they begin to shed their feathers, thus early, they will not lay again for two or three months. Let them go. Fill their places with early-hatched pullets.

Keep the layers on the job. They need help. Supply Pratt's Poultry Regulator now to enable them to produce a profitable number of eggs and to put them in good condition, that when they do go into molt they can stand the strain of feather making and get back to work in the shortest possible time. Pratt's Poultry Regulator not only makes hens lay better when they are laying but shortens their resting periods. It makes them lay *oftener* and *longer*.

The late-hatched broods require special attention. Give them room, prevent crowding, protect them from the sun, keep lice, mites and disease away, supply green food and fresh water.

Pratt's Powdered Lice Killer and Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant will help right now in preventing loss and trouble.

SEPTEMBER Get new houses erected before wet weather sets in. With laying flocks reduced and youngsters caring for themselves you have time to do much pressing work without neglecting your birds.

Old and young stock alike need Pratt's Poultry Regulator. It will boost the production of the older layers, hurry the pullets along. And eggs are getting scarce with correspondingly higher prices.

Better get the early-hatched pullets, those that are beginning to show nice combs, into winter quarters now. If they begin to lay on the range it will check them to move them. And a check means loss of money to you.

Of course, you will first disinfect the quarters with Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant and kill the mites with Pratt's Red Mite Special.

Begin to shift the ration of all developed pullets from Pratt's Buttermilk Growing to Pratt's Buttermilk Laying Mash. Make the change gradually.

In stormy weather, put Pratt's Roup Tablets or Powder into the drinking water to prevent colds.

OCTOBER Winter will soon be here. Get ready now! Repair and clean the houses. Renew earth floors. Disinfect thoroughly to kill all disease germs and make everything sanitary. Pratts Poultry Disinfectant is inexpensive, efficient, safe.

Get the layers into winter quarters. Young stock brought in from the range may develop "fall colds." Pratts Roup Remedy in the drinking water, especially during bad weather, will prevent this trouble.

Start the pullets to laying as early as possible. Eggs are high. Feed liberally of a varied ration. Include plenty of green food and animal food. And remember—"Pratts Poultry Regulator helps make hens lay." It starts pullets laying earlier and keeps them at it. It shortens the molt and hurries the hens back to the job.

Pratts Buttermilk Laying Mash is a real egg making feed—use it.

Rush table stock to market. Sell before the fall rush of stock lowers prices. The fattening ration should contain plenty of corn. Pratts Poultry Regulator sharpens appetite and aids digestion, which means rapid gains in weight.

NOVEMBER Fresh eggs wanted—prices high! Make your layers produce heavily. Pratts Poultry Regulator—"helps make hens lay."

Ventilate houses freely. Keep litter on the floor. Make the birds scratch for their grain. The exercise will do them good.

Feed heavily. The birds must not be permitted to get hungry during the long nights. Avoid trouble from overfeeding by adding Pratts Poultry Regulator to the mash. It helps keep the digestive organs in condition, prevent indigestion, regulate the bowels, strengthen the egg organs.

If chicken-pox appears, stamp it out before it gets established in the flock. Have Pratts Chicken-Pox Remedy on hand, ready for instant use.

Don't forget to disinfect the poultry house at intervals with Pratts Poultry Disinfectant. It's better to prevent disease than treat it. Keep hopper filled with Pratts Buttermilk Laying Mash and your hens will keep the nests filled with eggs.

Be sure the birds have a constant supply of drinking water. It helps make eggs.

DECEMBER Increase the egg yield. Prices are all in your favor now. If you haven't yet given Pratts Poultry Regulator to your layers you have lost valuable time, but begin now and watch your birds fill the egg basket.

Mate up the breeding pens to produce the early chicks for fall shows or the early market. The breeders must be healthy, strong and vigorous. Pratts makes them so. "Your money back if YOU are not satisfied."

Watch the water supply. Don't let the birds be without water even a part of the day. They can't lay well without it.

Head off winter diseases. If they appear, Pratts Poultry Remedies will overcome them. Early treatment is important. Keep a supply of Pratts staples on hand. They won't spoil. You can use them any time. But you may need one or more of them quick.

Order your incubator early so the machine will reach you in time. If you have incubators, put them in working condition. Order any needed parts. Test the thermometer. Keep ahead of your work.

POULTRY DISEASES

Prevention – Symptoms – Treatment



The resistance of domestic poultry to unfavorable conditions and disease is remarkable, but for any poultryman to hope to always escape disease is, of course, unreasonable. Therefore, one should be prepared to meet disease conditions when they arise, so that they may be treated promptly and with greater chance of success. Practically all poultry diseases are capable of being easily treated and quickly cured if the following advice and directions are pursued. The old idea that an axe was the best and only treatment for a sick hen has long been discarded by progressive poultrymen, who realize the wisdom and economy of giving their fowls the treatment they deserve when they become out of condition. Most poultry troubles arise from improper breeding, feeding or housing. As soon as you notice a bird is sick, separate it from the rest of the flock and put in a clean, dry, well-ventilated coop. Give it plenty of fresh water, grit, charcoal and green food, and feed according to the condition. When Pratt's remedies are recommended in the diseases that follow, you may rest assured that we are doing so because we know, through half century's study of poultry troubles, that Pratt's Poultry Remedies today embody the latest and best scientific knowledge and treatment that it is possible to give. Moreover, they are cheap, safe, and easy to give. An assortment of Pratt's Poultry Remedies kept constantly on hand is the cheapest and best health insurance you can have for your fowls. The safest plan, of course, is always to try and prevent disease. This is easily done if the birds are kept in good physical condition by the regular use of Pratt's Poultry Regulator, and the quarters are kept clean and disinfected frequently and regularly with Pratt's Disinfectant.

Cupertino, Calif.

We have about 3,000 chickens and if anything goes wrong with them we always have Pratt's Remedies at hand. We believe them to be everything you claim.

MRS. L. VERHELST.

Charlotte, N. C.

I wish to say I am a user of Pratt Feeds and Remedies and find them to be real life savers for my chicks.

H. B. HANNON.



Safety First!

Keep a supply of Pratt's Poultry Preparations on hand for instant use when needed

Valentine, Nebr.

I have used Pratt's Poultry Regulator with great success for many years and have never found any that can equal it. Anything with Pratt's name on it is good.

P. L. CRAMER.



Syracuse, N. Y.

I cannot help speaking about something that is good and Pratts Poultry Regulator is all of that. I have some chicks that I would have quite given three cents for when I started giving Pratts Poultry Regulator. Now they look fine and I wouldn't sell them for \$3.00 each.

ALBERT E. HOPKINS.

Pottsville, Pa.

My chickens ceased to lay last September. I tried everything possible and at last thought of Pratts Poultry Regulator when all else had failed. I had hardly used half the package when they began to lay every day and are still doing the same. I will not be without it any more.

GEO. D. SMITH.

Paris Island, S. C.

I have found the Blackhead Remedy you sent me for my chickens wonderful. Please send me more boxes.

MRS. J. ROZLEY



APOPLEXY.

Symptoms: Dizziness, falling from perch, peculiar motion of the head, paralysis, or sudden death.

Cause: Overfeeding, fright, violent exercise or unusual straining in laying. This causes rupture of small blood vessels in the brain; usually occurs in fat fowls.

Treatment: Usually quickly fatal. If seen in time, put fowl in quiet pen and apply cold water or ice to head. Give two (2) teaspoonfuls of Castor Oil or 30 grains of Epsom Salts, followed in an hour by a Pratts Condition Tablet. Reduce the diet and give mash with Pratts Poultry Regulator as a tonic. Limit the exercise, and feed plenty of green foods.

BEAK—OBSTRUCTION OF THE.

Symptoms: Jerking of the head; difficult in picking up or swallowing food.

Cause: Foreign substances, such as a seed or pebble within the space formed by the branches of the lower half of the beak, paralyzing the tongue.

Treatment: Open the mouth, raise the tongue, remove obstruction carefully with a toothpick and bathe the irritated place with a solution of Pratts Poultry Disinfectant.

BLACKHEAD (in Turkeys).

Symptoms: Loss of appetite, diarrhea, ruffled feathers, and fleshy portions of head become darkened.

Cause: An organism, taken in with the food, which attacks the liver and intestines; very contagious.

Treatment: Blackhead frequently kills in 24 to 72 hours, so must be treated promptly. Separate sick birds at once and disinfect thoroughly everywhere. Give Pratts Blackhead Remedy according to directions. Feed nourishing mash with Pratts Poultry Regulator as a tonic. It is much safer and economical to prevent the occurrence of this disease by using Pratts Blackhead Remedy as a preventive than it is to try to cure it after it occurs.

BRAIN—CONGESTION OF.

Symptoms: Dizziness, staggering, throwing of head upward and backward, convulsions.

Cause: From fright, indigestion or worms.

Treatment: Same as for apoplexy, followed by treatment for worms, if they are the cause.

BRONCHITIS.

Symptoms: Dullness, loss of appetite, coughing and breathing which at first is whistling, but later on becomes a rattle.

Cause: Exposure to cold, dampness or draught; irritation of dust or lime; foul air; sudden change in temperature.

Treatment: Put sick birds in bright, clean, well-ventilated, dustless quarters, disinfect with Pratts Poultry Disinfectant. Give Pratts Bronchitis Remedy according to direction and Pratts Roup Tablets dissolved in the drinking water. Feed on soft mash with Pratts Poultry Regulator.

BUMBLEFOOT.

Symptoms: Limping, standing on one leg, corn on bottom of foot, which swells and ulcerates.

Cause: Injuries to foot through jumping from high perches, bruises, wounds or other injuries from glass, splinters, nails, etc., being imbedded in the foot.

Treatment: If corn is seen before ulceration and swelling, soak in warm water and pare off hard callous. Place bird in coop with deep soft litter and apply salve made of vaseline four (4) parts and Pratts Poultry Disinfectant one part. Bind foot with a clean rag. If ulcer or swelling has formed, tie a string around leg above foot to check flow of blood. Wash foot with solution of Pratts Disinfectant and then lance swelling deeply with a good sharp knife or razor blade. Clean out pus, wash with disinfectant solution and apply ointment, and bandage as before given. Remove string from about leg.

"BAGGING DOWN."

Symptoms: Abdomen of fowl hangs down and drags on ground.

Cause: Overfat, lack of exercise.

Treatment: Give more green food, less corn, and scatter scratch grain widely in deep litter to compel exercise. Give Pratts Poultry Regulator in increased quantity and put some powdered charcoal in mash. Birds affected with dropsy sometimes closely resemble those that are "bagging down." Read description of that disease.

CANKER.

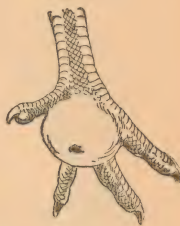
Symptoms: Difficulty in eating and drinking. Yellowish cheesy sores in throat and on head, which when removed show raw flesh beneath.

Cause: Generally from dirty food or roup, very contagious.

Kerr's Chick Hatchery,
Frenchtown, N. J.

Many customers to whom I furnished baby chicks have recently written me stating that they have obtained wonderful results from using Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food and claim they would not try to raise chicks without it. In many cases they raised ~~very~~ chick

R. W. KERR.



BUMBLE FOOT

Baltimore, Md.

During the recent cold and damp weather a few weeks ago my half grown chickens contracted a cold, sneezing and lying around droopy, one being hardly able to move—standing alone all the time and not eating—so I used Pratts Roup Remedy and gave them an extra dose in the water the first two days. I thought I would lose them all but to my surprise the third day there was a change. They all began eating good today, just 18 days from when I penned them by themselves I turned them loose with the rest of the flock and they act as though nothing was ever wrong with them. I am never without your medicine and use them constantly with perfect results.

G. N. BAYER



CHICKEN POX

Treatment: Separate sick birds at once and disinfect house and utensils thoroughly with Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant. Use Pratt's Roup Tablets in the drinking water of all fowls and give them individually to the sick ones. Remove canker from sick fowls and apply Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant full strength to the sores.

CHICKEN POX.

Symptoms: Scabby, yellow pimples appear on fleshy parts of head, comb, and wattles, although they may be on other parts of the body. When pimples break, they discharge a thick, yellow fluid, and form rough, yellow or scabby masses upon combs or wattles. Fowls lose flesh and plumage is rough.

Cause: Dirt, filth and dampness. Now generally regarded as a type of Roup, very contagious and spreads rapidly.

Treatment: Isolate sick birds at once and disinfect thoroughly everywhere with Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant. Use Pratt's Sore Head Chicken Pox Remedy according to directions. Keep fowls in dry, well ventilated house; disinfect daily; give plenty of green food, nourishing mash, and Pratt's Poultry Regulator.

CHOLERA.

Symptoms: Loss of appetite, watery diarrhoea, bird appears sleepy, thirsty, with rough plumage and drooping wings. Comb becomes dark and droopings yellow and later green as disease progresses.

Cause: A germ disease found in filthy houses or where bad drinking water is given.

Treatment: True chicken cholera is very rare and is a term loosely used by many poultrymen to describe conditions where diarrhoea is the chief symptom, such as sour crop, indigestion and other bowel troubles. True cholera is practically incurable by any known treatment at the present time, and if this is definitely the trouble with your fowls, all that show symptoms should be immediately killed and burned or buried deeply. The rest of the fowls should be watched carefully for any signs of spread of the disease and the house and equipment thoroughly cleaned and disinfected freely and frequently with a good strong solution of Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant. For bowel troubles commonly called "cholera" use Pratt's Special Remedy which will quickly cure them.

Bostrop, Texas.
Enclosed find order for Pratt's Special Remedy. I think it is fine. My turkeys have been showing signs of "cholera" but the ones I have given the Remedy are getting well.

MRS. OSCAR JENKINS

COLDS.

Symptoms: Discharge from nostrils, and watery eyes, sometimes with a slight swelling around one or both.

Cause: Exposure to cold, draughts, or wet weather.

Treatment: Put fowls in clean, dry, well-ventilated house; give Pratts Condition Tablets according to directions; use Pratts Roup Tablets in the drinking water.

CROP BOUND.

Symptoms: Crop is hard and swollen; fowl picks up feed but does not eat it; bad smelling liquid runs from mouth; bird is droopy.

Cause: Obstruction at the outlet of the crop by long pieces of hay or grass or by the swelling of whole grain in crop.

Treatment: Pour some castor or olive oil in the fowl's mouth and force it to swallow some, then holding the bird's head downward, gently work the contents of the crop with the fingers, and gradually empty it out from the mouth. Work carefully and with patience. If this is not successful, make an incision about one inch in length through the skin of the breast and wall of the crop near its upper part, using the handle of a spoon, carefully remove the contents including the material that is causing the obstruction. Then wash the crop with a weak solution of Pratts Poultry Disinfectant and close the crop with a few stitches of white silk, then sew outer skin. Give no food for 24 hours, then feed lightly on soft mash or bread and milk for several days. Give no grain for a week. Put Pratts Poultry Regulator in all mashes.

CONGESTION AND INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER.

Symptoms: Dull comb and wattles, sluggishness, brown diarrhoea, arched back and loss of appetite.

Cause: Overfeeding, too much starch in ration, not enough exercise.

Treatment: Give a teaspoonful of castor oil, and give daily for a week 10 grains of sulphate of magnesium and 2 grains bicarbonate of sodium. Feed heavily on green food; put Pratts Poultry Regulator in the mash. Feed very little corn.

Old Bridge, N. J.

When I ran out of your Poultry Regulator I was told to try a substitute. After using one box of this other stuff I found out that Pratts Poultry Regulator was the best I have ever had.

AUGUST WAHRER.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

I have been using your Poultry Remedies and can recommend them highly. Also the Buttermilk Baby Chick Food which I have kept before my baby chicks for ten weeks and never lost one thru sickness. I will continue to use the above until I cease raising chicks.

MRS. GEO. MURPHY.

Shaftsbury, Vt.

Enclosed please find order for which send me two large cans of your Gape Remedy. We sift it on the chickens' backs at night and it works wonders. All my neighbors come after the powder to cure their chicks when they see mine cured so nicely.

MRS. WM. H. SWITCHELL.

Providence Square, Pa.

I have had wonderful success in rearing chickens this year on your buttermilk feeds. I have a bunch here now eight weeks old that are of the same size as many that I have had heretofore that were not so far ahead as these when they were three months old. I have been getting splendid results from your feeds for chicks for many years back and expect to get the same results as long as I am growing them.

HENRY DONELL.

Ulysses, Nebr.

I received your Sorehead Chicken Pox Remedy which had an effect like magic on my birds and saved the rest of my flock. I feel certain that if I had been able to get your Remedy at once that I would not have lost a single bird.

MRS. J. J. KOKONY.



Pine Plains, N. Y.

I have used your Gape Remedy and your Lice Killer for a long time for chicks with the finest results. I raise many every year (no gapes, no lice). I don't want to be without it. So many have said to me—"how do you raise so many nice, large healthy chicks?", and then I refer them to Pratt's Remedies. Others send letters asking me to advise them what to do. Your Remedies are certainly worth all you advertise them to be.

GERTRUDE MOSHER.



CORNS.

Symptoms: Inflammation and thickening of the skin on under side of foot.

Cause: Small, narrow perches, high perches or pebbles.

Treatment: Have broad, flat perches, not too high. Soak foot in warm water, pare off thickened skin and paint with tincture of iodine.

DIPHTHERIA.

Symptoms: Fever, discharge from nostrils, difficult swallowing, arched back, head and neck drawn toward the body, gray substances in throat, followed later on by stringy mucus from beak.

Cause: Improper housing, lack of cleanliness, very contagious.

Treatment: Separate the sick fowls at once and disinfect thoroughly with Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant. Give all the birds increased quantities of Pratt's Poultry Regulator and use Pratt's Roup Tablets according to directions. Burn or bury all dead birds; treat sick birds as follows, apply Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant pure to the spots in the mouth, wash entire head in solution of one part Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant and 20 parts water. Give Pratt's Condition Tablets and Pratt's Roup Tablets according to directions. Give plenty of good fresh water, nourishing food, and disinfect daily.

DIARRHOEA.

Cause: From colds, coarse food, absence of grit, irregular feeding or improper food, filthy water, etc. In young chicks from improper feeding or brooding.

Treatment: Separate sick birds; clean up; disinfect with Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant. Give older birds Pratt's Special Remedy and younger chicks Pratt's White Diarrhoea Remedy. Feed same boiled rice and give plenty of fresh water, grit and charcoal.

DROPSY.

Symptoms: A collection of water in the abdominal cavity, which when pressed will bulge out in another place. Abdomen is enlarged. Fowls are dull with pale comb and poor appetite.

Cause: Unclean house and runs and improper feed.

Treatment: One teaspoonful of Powdered Nux Vomica in each quart of their drinking water. Give Pratt's Poultry Regulator daily with plenty of greens and nourishing foods. Have clean feeding troughs, and yards and disinfect them weekly with Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant.

EGG BOUND.

Symptoms: Restlessness, lowered tail feathers, frequent visits to nest without laying, later becoming dull with roughened plumage. The egg can generally be felt by examining the bird. Egg bound frequently causes death by heart disease or temporary paralysis through pressure on spinal nerves.

Cause: An unusual large egg, constipation, overfat condition, or irritation of the lower part of the oviduct.

Treatment: Inject olive or sweet oil and gently manipulate the parts. Give 20 drops of fluid extract of ergot in warm water and after an hour, immerse the vent and lower part of the body in warm water, holding there for about 20 minutes to half hour, then more oil can be injected and the egg will generally be laid. In severe cases, work the egg toward the vent until the point of the egg shows. Carefully make a hole in the egg shell and empty contents. Then break the shell and carefully remove every particle. Feed bird lightly, giving plenty of greens and mash, but very little whole grain and no corn. Give Pratt's Poultry Regulator daily.

EGGS—ABNORMAL.

Small eggs, eggs with two (2) yolks, and badly misshapen eggs are generally due to a slight derangement of the fowl's condition. A teaspoonful of sweet, olive, or castor oil, plenty of greens and nourishing mash, together with Pratt's Poultry Regulator, will generally correct the condition. Blood clots or small particles of blood, sometimes called "liver spots", within the eggs are generally due to rupture of some of the small blood vessels in the hen's ovary or upper portion of the oviduct. Blood on the egg shell is due to rupture of small blood vessels in the lower part of the oviduct, caused by an inflamed condition or an abnormal egg. This condition is also frequently met with in the first few eggs that a pullet lays. Proper feeding and care, together with Pratt's Poultry Regulator, will bring about a correction of this trouble. Eggs without shell, or soft shelled eggs are generally due to a lack of sufficient shell forming material in the hen's diet. Give plenty of crushed oyster shell and grit.

FAVUS.

Symptoms: Small white or gray spots appear on the comb, wattles or other fleshy parts of the head. Disease will extend to neck and other parts of the

Riverdale, Ma.

I had some 200 chickens young and old, some with severe colds and others with what might be called roup. There were about 20 that were running badly at the nose and eyes swelled and some that that you could hear breathe 100 or more feet away. I gave them Pratt's Roup Tablets and dipped their heads in a solution made by dissolving the Roup Powder in the water, and I never lost a chicken. I am well pleased with the results.

Spring Lake, N. J.

I want to state that I have raised 74 head of poultry the Pratt way this past summer and have not lost one. Thru an oversight about two weeks ago my fowls got overheated and were then turned out in the rain. Shortly after I noticed signs of roup which went thru the flock and almost stopped egg production. Finally I got a box of Pratt's Roup Remedy which I can truthfully say was the saving of my flock for the birds are now coming along in fine shape.

R. F. SANDERSON,
Edgehill Poultry Farms





Ligonier, Pa.

We have received the package of Gape Remedy sent us and will pay the extra cost of the special shipment is a good investment—we were losing chicks every day.

When the powder arrived we had a bunch almost gone. When we put them in for the night we applied the cure and next morning we could not find a single gaper in the coop.

A. E. DUTHRICH.

Blythe, Ga.

I have had such wonderful success using Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Feed that I feel I could not do without it.

MRS. T. A. CLARK.

Lafayette, Tenn.

Enclosed find Money Order for which please send me two boxes of your Gape Cure. A friend of mine bought a box of it last year and gave me some of it. It was the first remedy that ever cured my chickens of gapes and I have tried many remedies from other Companies.

MRS. A. J. GLOVER.



GAPES

body with the feathers falling out. Skin becomes covered with a white crust.

Cause: A germ, which develops in filth, very contagious.

Treatment: Separate affected birds at once; thoroughly disinfect utensils, houses, and runs. Give sick birds a dose of castor oil. Feed plenty of greens with half teaspoonful of sulphur and Pratts Poultry Regulator added daily to the mash. Soften scab with glycerine, then rub off with a blunt instrument. Wash with strong solution of Pratts Poultry Disinfectant and anoint with a salve made of one part Pratts Poultry Disinfectant and five (5) parts vaseline.

FROSTED COMBS AND WATTLES.

Symptoms: Comb appears white and bloodless, later turning very red with much fever, swelling and pain. Later comb may turn very dark, decay, and drop off.

Cause: Exposure to extreme cold and dampness.

Treatment: Apply ice or snow immediately to the frozen parts, until frost is drawn out, then bathe with compound tincture of benzoin or an ointment made of three (3) tablespoonsful of vaseline, one tablespoonful of glycerine and half teaspoonful of turpentine.

GAPES.

Appears invariably in chicks under 18 weeks old.

Symptoms: Difficulty in breathing. Mouth opens frequently and chick "gapes", or gasps for breath. There is coughing accompanied by frothy slime. Birds stand around with head down and feather roughened. Death may follow quickly from suffocation, or slowly from exhaustion.

Cause: Worms in wind pipe of chicks most frequently between 6 and 8 weeks old. These worms are found in sour soil, sometimes in drinking water, in damp, filthy houses, and as a parasite in earth worms.

Treatment: If housed properly and promptly, Pratts Gape Remedy is a sure and safe remedy, and better still, if housed according to directions, will be found to be an effective preventive. Keep houses clean, thoroughly spray and sprinkle the yards and houses with one part of Pratts Poultry Disinfectant to fifty (50) parts water. Sour soil should be given a coat of lime and spaded up. Keep chicks in off of wet grass.

INDIGESTION.

Symptoms: Yellow, watery droppings, comb and wattles purplish red, sometimes watery discharge from mouth.

Cause: Lack of exercise, insufficient green food, over-feeding, badly balanced ration.

Treatment: Clean house; give pure, fresh water; plenty of green foods. Scatter grain in clean litter and give a good nourishing mash, to which some powdered charcoal has been added, at regular hours. Give Pratts Special Remedy and use Pratts Poultry Regulator to improve general condition and tone up general system of fowls.

LEG WEAKNESS.

Symptoms: Staggering, sitting down to eat, flapping of wings when walking.

Cause: In brooder chicks from badly heated or overheated brooder or from poorly balanced ration, lacking bone forming materials. In older birds, from exposure, damp houses, badly balanced ration, or overfeeding with corn.

Treatment: Leg weakness of baby chicks due to improper feeding does not occur when Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food is used. It contains the vitamins and other necessary bone forming elements. In case of leg weakness give plenty of greens, sunshine and Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food. Recovery will be hastened by mixing about 2%, by weight, of cod liver oil with their feed. Mix the oil fresh each time and keep bottle corked when not in use.

LIMBER NECK.

Symptoms: Staggering, twisting head around, finally loss of ability to hold up the head, which simply hangs down, on the end of the neck, sometimes an evil smelling liquid is discharged from the mouth.

Cause: From eating decayed animal matter, or some similar poisonous substance.

Treatment: Difficult to treat as poisoning is generally well advanced before noticed. Ascertain cause at once and remove it from where other chickens can get at it. A good treatment is a couple of spoonfuls of oil down the mouth to moisten the crop. About fifteen (15) minutes later pour warm water into the crop until it is completely filled and then hold bird by the feet and gradually work entire contents of the crop down and through the mouth. Repeat this several times and then give two (2) teaspoonfuls of castor oil in two (2)

Probably your neighbor loves his dog or cat as much as you do your chicks. If the pets get to hunting chicken dinners on your place, tell your neighbor about it and ask him to keep the marauders at home. Then if he doesn't do it, you can take any effective means of preventing raids on your flock without deserving blame for your action.

St. Emma Industrial & Agricultural College.

Rock Castle, Va.

Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food is a wonderful product and surpasses all that you claim for it. We have used it exclusively and have not lost a single chick from our big flock so far. We are also using Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food for our young turkeys and they are doing very well.

BRO. F. JAMES, Dir.

Verdin, Iowa.

I surely think Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food is fine as I have tried many ways of feeding and many kinds of foods, but my chicks are doing better with Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food than any other that I have ever tried, and they surely like it.

MR. S. L. WEDDLE.

E. St. Louis, Ill.

Game chickens are very hard to raise. I have used a great deal of your Chick Food and Pratts Poultry Regulator and can say it is certainly wonderful. The same is also true of your White Diarrhoea Remedy. I have at present one hundred game chicks and have only lost five of them.

R. M. LANGLEY.



Syracuse, N. Y.

I have been a user of Pratt's Feeds and Remedies for the past five years and will say they have no equal.

C. SILFER.



Scotts Plains, N. J.

The wonderful win of our Min-
orcas made at the Madison Square
Garden Show proves conclusively
that they were conditioned right to
the minute. We attribute a great
deal of credit for their wonderful
condition to Pratt's Condition
Tablets. Our win of first, fourth
and fifth prizes has never before
been done by any one breeder.

R. O. LIPTON, Mgr.
Edgehill Poultry Farms.



of milk. Keep in quiet place and feed light of
mashes and Pratt's Poultry Regulator. Another
treatment is to put one tablespoonful of borax in
water and give a teaspoonful to each bird three
(3) times a day.

"PASTING UP"—DIARRHOEA IN CHICKS.

Symptoms: Clogged vent, listlessness, half shut eyes.

Cause: From feeding too soon after chick is hatched; dampness, chilling, and sloppy or improper food.

Treatment: Never feed chicks until after they are at least 48 hours old, then feed Pratt's Buttermilk Baby Chick Food according to directions. Keep chicks in properly heated brooder and give all of them Pratt's White Diarrhoea Remedy in the drinking water. Remove hardened droppings with soft rag and warm water and grease with vaseline.

PIP.

Symptoms: A dry, hard skin on the end of the tongue, accompanied by a cough and a peculiar noise.

Cause: Stopping of the nostrils, which compels fowls to breathe through the mouth, affecting the air passages of the lungs and drying the end of the tongue.

Treatment: Moisten the tongue with glycerine and water several times a day. Keep fowl warm and well supplied with water. Give a dose of olive or castor oil and Pratt's Poultry Regulator in gruel form. Feed soft mashes. Do not remove hardened skin on end of tongue.

PNEUMONIA.

Symptoms: Panting for breath, dullness, loss of appetite, coughing, discharge of bloody liquid from mouth or nostrils, roughened plumage, darkened comb.

Cause: Colds, exposure, dampness, bad air.

Treatment: Owing to the delicate nature of fowls' lungs, this disease is generally quickly fatal. Put bird in clean, dry, well ventilated coop. Give warm milk and beef juice with bran, also give one drop tincture of aconite every three (3) hours. A steaming pan of hot water in the room, in which has been placed a couple teaspoonfuls of Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant, will also help. As bird begins to recover, give Pratt's Condition Tablets. This trouble can be prevented by keeping house clean, dry and well ventilated and disinfecting with Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant.

POISONING.

Symptoms: Staggering, paralysis, convulsions, stupor, and frequently liquid discharge from mouth.

Cause: From eating some poisonous matter, such as salt, fertilizer, paint skin, decayed food, etc.

Treatment: Immediately separate sick birds. Put them in quiet place. Fill the bird's crop with sweet or olive oil, and then hold the bird head downward and manipulate the contents of the crop down and through the bird's mouth. After this, wash the crop out two (2) or three (3) times with warm water and give fowls a couple teaspoonfuls of oil. As bird begins to recover, give Pratts Condition Tablets and nourishing food with plenty of charcoal, grit and greens. Locate cause of trouble, clean up and disinfect with Pratts Poultry Disinfectant.

"RATTLING IN THROAT."

See Bronchitis, Gapes, Roup, Indigestion.

RHEUMATISM.

Symptoms: Swollen joints, lameness, contraction of leg muscles.

Cause: Exposure to cold or dampness, or feeding of too much meat.

Treatment: Dry, sunny house and plenty of green food, grit and charcoal. Put 15 grains of iodide of potassium in each quart of drinking water. Rub joints of legs with Pratts Liniment, witch hazel, or sweet oil. Put Pratts Poultry Regulator in all the mashers.

ROUP.

Symptoms: Evil smelling discharge at mouth and nostrils, swelled head, closed eyes, offensive breath, difficult breathing, canker spots, exhaustion.

Cause: A germ disease fostered by exposure to cold, draughts, dampness, filthy quarters, or neglect.

Treatment: One of the most common, dangerous, fatal, and contagious of all poultry diseases. Separate sick birds immediately from the others, and give Pratts Roup Powder in drinking water according to directions to all the well fowls as a preventive. The sick chickens should be given Pratts Roup Tablets according to directions. If any sores appear, make a swab and paint with Pratts Poultry Disinfectant. As birds recover give Pratts Condition Tablets and use Pratts Poultry Regulator in the mashers to restore strength.



Red Bay, Ill.

Pratts Roup Tablets are positively the best thing I know of for roup. I have tried them so often with best results and would not use any other.

MRS. WM. J. KEYL.



ROUP



Upperville, Va.

It is with a great deal of personal satisfaction and pleasure that I congratulate you on the wonderful work your Gape Remedy did for me in just a few days. I think it is the best on the market.

HAROLD WAIVER.

Blake, Okla.

Enclosed please find order for Roup Tablets. I have lost quite a number of chickens listening to other people's recommendations of different kinds of Roup Remedies. Nothing has done them any good. Therefore, I am now ordering the Remedy which I know will cure them as I have used them before.

MRS. PAULINE LANFORD.

Rhode Island State College,
Depart. Poultry Service,
Kingston, R. I.

I have used Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food with the best success and gladly recommend it to anyone wanting such foods. I have not only used it for baby chicks but for those five to seven weeks of age.

C. E. BRETT.

Reading, Pa.

I have a flock of trap nested White Leghorns and was formerly obliged to throw out my good birds because of filthy noses. Last June about 25 out of my flock of 40 were seriously affected. Not wishing to destroy expensive birds I started to mix Pratts Poultry Regulator in their Mash. Very soon they picked up in appearance and weight. To-day there is not one fowl in the flock with a bad nose. Pratts Poultry Regulator surely was a pleasure to me.

J. H. CASSEL.

SCALY LEG.

Symptoms: Legs are very much enlarged and covered with a dirty gray crust.

Cause: By parasites, which burrow under the scales of the fowl's leg and cause them to rise.

Treatment: Soak bird's legs in warm soapy water and after scales are softened, apply Pratts Scaly Leg Ointment according to directions. Repeat if necessary and in a week to 10 days time, the dead scales will peel off, revealing fresh, healthy scales beneath. Clean up thoroughly, scrape and spray perches and dropping boards with Pratts Poultry Disinfectant.

"SORE HEAD." See Chicken Pox and Roup.

"SOUR CROP." See Indigestion.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Symptoms: Rapid loss of weight, comb becomes pale, birds have big appetite, lack of life, sometimes ulcers and tumors, lameness.

Cause: A contagious germ that is most often found in dirty, damp, poorly ventilated, dark houses.

Treatment: When once it is determined that this is the disease, kill and burn or bury deeply all affected birds. Clean up every part of the poultry house and disinfect thoroughly with Pratts Poultry Disinfectant full strength. Scald and disinfect all troughs, drinking fountains and other equipment. Burn all old litter and nesting materials. Feed balance of flock good nourishing food with Pratts Poultry Regulator as a tonic and breed only from perfectly healthy birds.

VENT GLEET.

Symptoms: Frequent droppings in small quantities, accompanied by a white, offensive discharge, which collects on feathers and skin around the vent, causing irritation and inflammation.

Cause: An organism, which causes inflammation of the cloaca.

Treatment: This disease is very contagious. Separate sick birds at once and disinfect thoroughly with Pratts Poultry Disinfectant. Hold lower part of affected bird half hour daily in a bucket of warm water, which contains one to four (4) teaspoonfuls of bicarbonate of soda. Then dry the bird and inject into the vent a teaspoonful of water containing six (6) drops Pratts Poultry Disinfectant. Grease sores around vent with ointment, made of one part Pratts Poultry Disinfectant and six (6) parts vaseline. Wash your hands carefully in solution of disinfectant after handling affected fowls.

WORMS.

Symptoms: Pale comb and wattles, bird is thin, dull, and stiff in walking. Frequently there is diarrhoea.

Treatment: Round worms, tape worms and thread worms are the three commonest varieties that are found in poultry. Worms are far more widespread and do far more damage than is usually realized. They are a common cause of disease and death. Two pounds of Pratts Poultry Worm Powder with every 100 pounds of mash for 30 days will effectively rid fowls of the ordinary varieties of worms. Use it according to directions, it only costs a fraction of a cent per bird. In districts where worms abound it will pay to give this treatment to your flock every Spring and Fall. In all cases be sure to remove all droppings and disinfect thoroughly with Pratts Poultry Disinfectant.

WHITE DIARRHOEA.

Symptoms: Sleepy, chilly, drooping wings, rough feathers, thin, short backs, diarrhoea usually white or creamy. Most deaths under three (3) weeks. Livers show streaks of red, intestines light in color.

Cause: Bacteria, that may be inherited from the mother hen, or passed from chick to chick.

Treatment: Badly affected chicks not worth treating, prevention is best. Use eggs only from fowls known to be free from this disease. Disinfect incubators, brooders and water dishes regularly with Pratts Poultry Disinfectant. Keep chicks in dark incubator two (2) or three (3) days after hatching. Give Pratts White Diarrhoea Remedy in drinking water for first ten days to prevent any possible spread of disease and cure mild cases. Feed Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food from the very start, according to directions.

VICES.

EGG EATING.

Cause: Generally arises from fowls having access to an egg that has been broken, shells that have not been finely crushed, or lack of work to keep fowls out of mischief.

Treatment: Some fowls are almost incurable. Habit is contagious and egg eaters should be separated from others at once. Put nest box in semi-darkness and make them fairly deep. Numerous treatments are suggested. Among them, throwing a number of china eggs around where the hens can get at them, continually picking at them without results soon teaches them to ignore them.

Zanesville, Ohio.

I think Pratts White Diarrhoea Remedy is the finest thing there is. I don't want to be without it when raising chicks.

A. T. BRANDFOSS



**BACILLARY WHITE
DIARRHOEA.
INFECTED AND NON-
MAL CHICKS.**

Colone, S. D.

Please send White Diarrhoea Remedy as soon as possible as I have an incubator hatching. Took off one hatch of White Rocks from which I hatched 127, have been using the Remedy and haven't lost a chick. I am certainly pleased with same.

MRS. L. GOSSARD



Irvington, N. J.
I am and have always used your Remedies with greatest success. I can highly recommend them, particularly the White Diarrhoea Remedy for baby chicks. It has saved me many chicks by its immediate and constant use.

PROF. ULYSSE C. KIP.

Newburgh, N. Y.
Enclosed find an order for Pratt's W. D. Tablets. I shall soon have chicks out and would not want to find myself without this valuable preventive.

R. E. PIERPONT.

Stoyestown, Pa.
I want to thank you for furnishing a Remedy that has saved for us 35 young turkeys. They were all choked up with gapes. I got your remedy and by feeding it on some bread moistened with milk I have not lost but one. Every few days when it is wet I give them a dose and it certainly brings good results. At this time—June 16th, my little poults are already "shooting red."

MRS. M. A. ZIMMERMAN.



We have used your Powdered Lice Killer on our setting hens each week and always find the baby chicks free from lice so that they grow very well. We also use Pratt's Buttermilk Baby Chick Food with much satisfaction.

A. J. HARMER.

Another is to fill some egg shells with a mixture of pepper and mustard, which will sicken the fowls when they eat them. Above everything else, however, the birds should be given every opportunity for exercise and be kept busy.

FEATHER EATING AND FEATHER PULLING.

Cause: Close confinement, idleness, lack of animal food, lice.

Treatment: Usually cured by giving a ration containing plenty of greens and beef scrap, green cut bone, or other forms of animal food. Scatter all grain in deep litter. Remove any persistent offenders as well as any injured fowls from rest of flock for a while. Where skin is sore, treat with ointment of one part Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant and five (5) parts vaseline.

LICE AND MITES.

Lice and mites frequently are responsible for very heavy losses and many deaths among poultry. They also cut down egg production, growth, and so weaken the birds as to render them open to the attacks of many diseases. A good dust bath, in which a liberal quantity of Pratt's Powdered Lice Killer has been mixed, will be found most efficient in aiding to keep the fowls free of lice. Houses should also be thoroughly and frequently cleaned and sprayed with Pratt's Red Mite Special. This is one of the most powerful of all liquid poultry insecticide and its use will save the average poultryman many dollars a year in the increased health and production of his fowls.

BODY LICE.

Symptoms: Birds scratch and pick at their feathers, shake their heads and are uneasy. Sometimes stagger, thin, pale comb.

Cause: Lice, which live on the body of the bird and which constantly annoy them by biting and irritating. They feed on the scurf of the skin and feathers.

Treatment: Several treatments are offered the poultryman, according to his preference. If a powdered lice killer is desired, Pratt's Powdered Lice Killer will be found to be a most efficient treatment. Hold the bird by the feet and sprinkle the powdered lice killer down into the feathers, rubbing it well into the skin. It is powerful, non-irritating and non-poisonous. If you prefer an ointment, Pratt's Lice Salve, applied sparingly according to directions, will



LICE AND MITES

weaken fowls and make them easy prey for disease germs, kill thousands of young chicks and cause great losses of eggs and flesh. Don't feed lice and mites.

Pratt's LICE KILLERS

are economical, effective and guaranteed. There is one for every purpose and condition

PRATTS POWDERED LICE KILLER is a fine powder for dusting on the fowls, mixing in the dust bath, sprinkling in the nests or treating setting hens.

PRATTS LICE SALVE is a powerful lice killer put up in a convenient tube. Economical, easy to apply, effective and lasting. For use on fowls after they are three months of age.

PRATTS HEAD LICE OINTMENT is a mild but very efficient treatment for destructive head lice on chicks.

Pratt's RED MITE SPECIAL

is the most powerful liquid lice killer and mite destroyer ever put on the market. Painted and sprayed around the poultry house according to directions it will keep it free of these blood-sucking pests. Economical, powerful, non-poisonous, safe, sure and guaranteed. Few liquid lice killers are effective against red mites, ticks, fleas, etc. Pratt's Red Mite Special knocks them all.

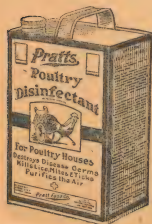


PREVENT DISEASES

that are caused by germs. Keep your poultry house sweet and clean and your poultry healthy by the use of

Pratt's POULTRY DISINFECTANT

a gallon mixed with a barrel of water will make you enough powerful disinfectant to last a long while. It is safe, non-poisonous, non-irritating or inflammable, powerful, cheap, effective. Use it regularly and freely to kill disease germs. This splendid disinfectant also has a hundred uses around the home, barns, factories, etc.





Tazewell, Va.
I used Pratt's Gape Remedy
last summer and thought it really
wonderful. Please send some at
once. I fear I shall lose all my
chicks if I don't get it soon.
MRS. ROY ST. CLAIR.



APPLYING LICE POWDER
Any powder which falls off
the bird is caught in the
tray

Taylor, Pa.
Pratt's Buttermilk Baby Chick
Food and Pratt's White Diarrhoea
Remedy have done wonders for my
baby chicks. When the chicks see
the package of Baby Chick Food
they run wild, they will jump
right into the box. They won't
eat cracked corn they like your
food so well.

MRS. DAVID JONES.

be found equally effective. In any event, your house must be thoroughly cleaned, as lice live and multiply in the dirt and dust in the cracks, crevices and other openings in the poultry house. Clean thoroughly and paint or spray liberally with Pratt's Red Mite Special. All litter and nesting materials should be removed and burned, and perches and nests painted with Pratt's Red Mite Special or Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant.

DEPLUMING MITE.

Symptoms: Usually comes in spring and summer, feathers fall off, leaving a stubbly bare spot. When at base of feathers, mites have the appearance of fine dust. They pass from one fowl to another.

Treatment: Apply Pratt's Lice Salve sparingly to the feathers around the denuded spots, rubbing it well into the skin. Clean up and spray with Pratt's Red Mite Special. A mixture of one part Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant, 3 parts flowers of sulphur and 6 parts vaseline, also makes an effective ointment.

FEATHER LICE.

Symptoms: Ragged and eaten feathers, which become broken.

Cause: Lice, which live on the down shaft, or at the base of the feathers.

Treatment: Same as for body lice.

FLEAS—"STICK TIGHTS."

Symptoms: Fleas will be found attached to comb and wattles in solid masses, with heads buried in flesh. Eyes are frequently closed and fowl dies from loss of blood, starvation, or thirst.

Cause: Fleas, which are found in warm, dry ground or sand, most common in warm climates. Are carried by rats, mice, and other animals.

Treatment: Apply Pratt's Head Lice Ointment to head, face, and fleshy portions of fowl. It is very difficult to reach the breeding places of fleas, but one of the best methods is to sprinkle the runs lightly with Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant and then wash it into the ground by thoroughly wetting with a hose. If you prefer, the same may be accomplished by wetting the ground with a solution of Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant, applied by means of a sprinkling can.

HEAD LICE.

Symptoms: Chicks are weak and listless, frequently shake the head and scratch.

Cause: A form of louse that is found among the down on the head of a chick, sometimes on the neck and under the wings. It irritates and saps the life of the chick.

Treatment: Apply Pratts Head Lice Ointments sparingly to the head, under the wings and about the vent of chicks as they are taken from the incubators or from under the mother hen. Inspect chicks regularly every week and repeat if necessary. Give mother hen a good dusting with Pratts Powdered Lice Killer and keep coop thoroughly free from vermin by spraying with Pratts Red Mite Special.

RED MITES.

Symptoms: Fowls appear dull, weak, with pale combs and wattles.

Cause: A small mite or spider which comes on the fowl by night and sucks their blood. They leave the fowls during the day and will be found by the thousands in the cracks and crevices around the roosts and dropping boards. When filled with blood, they are red, but at other times are gray and appear as dust when in masses.

Treatment: During the day, while the poultry is out of the house, thoroughly clean it and burn all old litter and nesting materials. Clean and scrape roosts and dropping board and paint them with Pratts Red Mite Special. Spray the rest of the house thoroughly, particularly the corners and cracks with Pratts Red Mite Special. Make periodic inspection to insure against return of mites.

TICKS—"BLUE BUGS."

Symptoms: The tick, which looks much like a bed bug or wood tick, will sometimes be seen on the fowls. Fowls appear in similar condition to those subject to the attacks of red mites.

Cause: A tick found in Florida and the south-western states. It feeds on the fowls at night and hides in cracks and crevices by day. When filled with blood, it takes on a bluish tint, but ordinarily it is gray.

Treatment: Similar to that for red mites, but much harder to exterminate. Houses must be cleaned

Glen Easton, W. Va.

I have used Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food with great success, also the other Pratt products with the finest of results. I think your Buttermilk Baby Chick Food is very cheap for it is a chick insurance that you cannot duplicate.

MRS. C. H. RICHMOND

Linden, N. J.

I cannot speak enough good for Pratts Poultry Diseases. Every time I spray my coops I can see lice lying dead all around.

JAMES P. BOYLE.



Winchendon, Mass.

I have used Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food for the past few years and can say I find it far ahead of any other make on the market for chicks in all stages of growth.

C. H. HARRIMAN

Charlotte C. H., Va.

I think Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food is the finest thing for little chicks and young turkeys that I ever used. I have never lost a chick since I began using it.

MRS. S. A. NELSON



Spruce Hill, Pa.

I used your External Gape Remedy last year with grand success and did not lose one chick with the gapes.

MRS. N. H. YODER.

Benton, Ill.

Pratts Roup Remedy surely accomplished all that was expected of it. The disease has disappeared and my flock is again back to its old vigor and strength and is also laying, thanks to Pratts Poultry Regulator.

ED. GIESELMAN.

up most thoroughly and carefully. Many poultrymen advocate going over all cracks and crevices in the poultry house with a gasoline blow torch, similar to that used by painter, before painting or spraying with Pratts Red Mite Special. Pratts Lice Salve may be used on birds that are found to have ticks embedded in the skin, but a thorough treatment of the house is a preferable way to exterminate them. Keep a careful watch and repeat this treatment just as often as necessary. Ticks are most persistent, hide in the smallest of cracks, and must be treated relentlessly if they are to be controlled.

THESE PICTURES

will give you an idea of how we are prepared to serve you. The Pratt Food Company has the largest and most widespread organization of any company of its kind. You can buy Pratts all over the world.

Our main offices and eastern factory are in Philadelphia, the front of the buildings being here shown. It's near all the railroad stations and coast and ocean steamship docks.

The Hammond plant, in the Chicago industrial district, is the largest and most modern plant of its kind in the United States. It is on a tract of five acres; only part of the plant here shown, and has direct daily belt line rail deliveries to all the 23 rail systems entering Chicago. There is trackage for a hundred cars right in our own plant.

The Buffalo plant is in direct daily connection with all the 11 trunk lines entering that city. This big mill is most modernly equipped and is operated by electricity generated from Niagara Falls. It has great grain storage facilities and a remarkable laboratory.

Our Canadian plant in Toronto is the large, modern, fully equipped building here shown. Centrally located in a modern industrial district of the city, with private siding, etc. It renders excellent service.

In addition to these factories, Pratts carry large warehouse stocks in strategic distribution points in this and other countries.

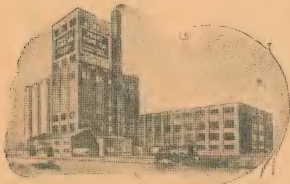
PRATTS MEANS SERVICE



PHILADELPHIA, PA.



TORONTO, CANADA



HAMMOND, IND.



BUFFALO N. Y.

Healthy birds and lots of eggs, the two big things in poultry raising usually follow the use of

Pratts

Poultry Regulator



It builds up vitality, promotes sound digestion, sharpens appetite, thus helping to put birds into condition for heavy egg laying or winning blue ribbons.

Given to breeding stock it increases the fertility of eggs, strong in vitality, that will hatch chicks that will grow. Use it if you want big hatches of healthy chicks that will

develop into husky pullets and cockerels.



Get rid of lice on your poultry, in nests, dust baths, incubators and elsewhere, by using

Pratts

Powdered Lice Killer

Effective, non-irritating. It quickly kills lice on little chicks, big chicks, setting hens and incubator chicks. It rids horses, cattle, hogs, dogs and cats of lice and destroys ticks on sheep. It destroys many insects and bugs on vines, plants and flowers.

Don't let ROUP cut your profits. The sure and easy "ounce of prevention" against this dangerously contagious disease is



Pratts

Roup Tablets or Powder

Quickly absorbed by the blood, helps purify the system, reduce fever, allay inflammation. A safe help for roup, colds, catarrh and many bad weather diseases.

When baby chicks come, keep them healthy and growing and bring even the weak ones along by feeding

Pratts

BUTTERMILK Baby Chick Food

A largely predigested baby food for baby chicks. Guaranteed to raise every livable chick. Helps to prevent leg weakness, white diarrhea, "pasting up" and other chick diseases.



The cost per chick for three weeks is about one cent. If by using Pratt's Baby Chick Food you can save five more chicks out of one hundred than you formerly did, considering these five chicks at three weeks of age as worth at least One Dollar, your food has cost you nothing and you have five more husky chicks. These figures are too conservative as losses ordinarily in many cases average from 25% to 50% for the first three weeks.

If poultry keepers would regularly spray the chicken houses, roosts, dropping boards and utensils with

Pratts

Poultry Disinfectant



most common troubles would vanish.

Three times as powerful as crude carbolic acid. A sure deodorizer, germicide and liquid lice killer.

Use it to aid in the relief of roup, colds and other contagious diseases.

To help protect your chicks from white diarrhea, the most destructive of all chick diseases, we recommend the use of

Pratts

White Diarrhea Tablets

In drinking water from the first drink. This remedy has saved many dollars' worth of chicks for poultry raisers. You can depend on it.



Worms kill thousands of fowls every year.
Twice a year wise poultrymen use



Pratt's Poultry Worm Powder

It rids poultry of round, tape and thread worms, is safe, sure, easy to use and costs only a little over one cent to treat a fowl.

From gratifying experience poultrymen have learned that the disgusting disease known as Sore-Head or Chicken-Pox can be successfully treated with



Pratt's Sore-Head and Chicken Pox Preparation

It acts quickly, checking the spread of the contagion and healing the sores. We guarantee Pratt's Sore-Head (Chicken-Pox) Preparation.

A treatment for ailments sometimes mistakenly confused with "cholera," and a "guaranteed or money back" article is



Pratt's Special Compound

It is administered in the drinking water and will be found of great value in aiding in the relief of indigestion, sour crop, dysentery, diarrhea and bowel trouble.

Pratt's Red Mite Special

An effective liquid for exterminating the blood-sucking mites. To be sprayed or painted on roosts, dropping boards, nests and other places where mites hide. Use these preparations regularly.



Heavy laying hens frequently get into a "run-down" condition. For a quick "bracer" to put them back into form we recommend

Pratt's Condition Tablets

Don't get the idea these tablets are for showbirds only, just because they are extensively used by fanciers to keep their exhibition stock in the pink of condition. They are for utility birds as well. Will put flesh on the birds. Help prevent colds, roup and liver troubles.



"Put Away" Eggs

In Spring and early Summer, when eggs are plentiful and prices reasonable, make money and save money by "putting away" eggs for next winter. A solution of

Pratt's Egg Preserver

is the easy and inexpensive way to have a supply of eggs during the winter season of high prices.

Fresh eggs, put in a solution of Pratt's Egg Preserver, keep sound and in excellent condition for practically a full year. They are fine for cooking or to serve on the table. Try it this year. You'll have eggs the year round at the low spring and summer prices.



Millions of chicks are lost every year from gapes, a disease caused by thread like red worms in the chick's windpipe which cause death by strangling.



This disease can be easily prevented, checked or remedied by following the simple directions that accompany

Pratt's

Gape Compound

the most effective guaranteed method of treatment known. Pratt's Gape Compound is put up in two different forms, one for internal administration the other for external. Take your choice, they are equally effective.

Very often when fowls are wheezing, rattling and whistling in their throats the trouble is bronchitis and not roup.



Pratt's

Bronchitis Remedy

will quickly bring them around.

Bronchitis is weakening, annoying and generally develops into something worse. Moreover, it cuts down on eggs and profits.

Pratt's Bronchitis Remedy is guaranteed. Keep a box on hand and use it promptly. Simple, safe, sure.

Kill the head lice or the head lice will kill your baby chicks. Even if by chance the chicks survive, they are sure to be left in a weakened condition, a prey to many other diseases.



Pratt's

Head-Lice Ointment

kills the head lice instantly. It soothes, heals, is safe to use on all parasitic diseases.

Scaly legs in chickens are disfiguring and contagious. In severe cases they will cripple and even cause the death of fowls. Scaly legs can be quickly and easily cured by the use of

Pratt's

Scaly Leg Remedy

It is simply and easily applied and is powerful, non-irritating, economical and effective. Fully guaranteed.



Some folks prefer a lice killer in the form of a salve that can be applied directly to the hens. Such salves are quite as effective as powders and are generally more lasting.

Pratt's

Lice Salve

is a powerful, economical, non-irritating salve, put up in a convenient tube form which prevents waste, retains strength and makes application easy. Guaranteed.



The dread of all turkey raisers is blackhead. This disease works very quickly and will wipe out a whole flock in a very short time.

Pratt's

Blackhead Remedy

is a life saver for the turkeys and a money saver for you. Use it from the start as a preventive and avoid trouble. If you wait until the disease appears it may be too late. No wise person tries to raise turkeys nowadays without Pratt's Blackhead Remedy. Effective, economical, easily administered, powerful and saves worry and money.



More work out of your horses, more milk from your cows, fatter hogs—these are a few of the benefits which come from using

Pratt's Animal Regulator

This is the original and pioneer stock regulator of America. Tested thoroughly for nearly half a century, its worth is known and recognized by stock owners the world over. Always sold on a guarantee that it will satisfy you or your money back.

There is no better remedy of its kind for man or beast than



Pratt's Liniment

Can be used either to blister or without blistering by regulating application.

To aid in the relief of rheumatism, lameness, sprains, bruises, contracted muscles, shoulder or stifle, lameness, thru-h or canker, sweeney, kicks, quinsy, curb, splint, capped hocks, shoe boils.

As a dip, spray and highly superior germ destroyer and deodorizer for home and farm, use



Pratt's Dip and Disinfectant

Checks contagion, destroys many disease germs, unpleasant odors and helps maintain sanitary conditions for horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry.

Keep your cows thrifty while forcing milk production, without increased cost for feeding or care by giving them

Pratt's COW TONIC



Promotes healthy appetite, good digestion, increased vigor, greater milk production. A wonderful all-around tonic.

Give comfort to horses, cows and all other live stock in fly time by spraying them with

Pratt's FLY CHASER



It is guaranteed to be unequalled as a fly repellant. It has long efficiency, will not blister, remove the hair or damage the hide. Insures comfort at milking time for the cow and safety for the milker. Does not taint the milk or gum the hair.

Milking trouble due to caked bag, sore teats, bunches and inflammation quickly reduced by using

Pratt's Bag Ointment

Its penetrating, soothing and cooling qualities give relief. Use it freely for injuries to the udder, caused by scratches, blows or kicks or from being overdistended with milk, when delay may destroy the cow's value as a milker. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.



Most injuries are healed naturally and permanently and pain quickly relieved by applying



Pratt's Healing Ointment

Also for sores, cuts, scratches, wounds, burns, scalds, barb wire cuts, as well as skin eruptions, eczema and itching, corns, harness and saddle galls.

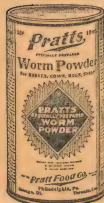
To help overcome a most troublesome disease and one attended by serious after effects, use

Pratt's Distemper and Pink-Eye Preparation



It goes direct to the cause of the disease, purifies the blood, prevents weakening of the internal organs caused by impure blood or poisoning by absorbing the impure matter from the abscesses.

To quickly rid your stock of these pests use



Pratt's Worm Powder

Specially prepared for destruction of worms in horses, cows, hogs and sheep. Has a strong tonic effect that helps build up and aids the animal to regain strength. Unquestionably the quickest, surest and most thorough worm destroyer procurable.

Many wounds seem to heal more quickly by being kept dry. These can be perfectly protected from dirt and dangerous infection by covering with

Pratt's Healing Powder



A guaranteed, antiseptic powder that forms a healthy, dry coating over wounds and keeps out the cold. Helps arrest hemorrhages and check blood. Just the thing for harness galls, sores, cuts and scratches. A valuable remedy for home use.

Pratt's Veterinary Colic Preparation

cannot be excelled.

Equally effective in most cases of flatulenteric (sometimes called bloat) spasmodic colic, gas colic, kidney colic and acute indigestion.



Help cure that "heavy horse." One day is time enough to show improvement with

Pratt's Heave, Cough and Cold Preparation



A remedy to aid in the relief of heaves, coughs, colds and catarrh. Helps restore natural breathing, tone up the digestive organs, strengthen the lungs, soothe the nerves, purify the blood and allay inflammation.

INDEX

PAGE		PAGE		PAGE	
Analysis of feeds.....	22	Egg eating.....	53	Moisture.....	19
April, what to do in.....	38	Equipment, poultry house....	3	Nests.....	4
Apoplexy.....	42	Fattening.....	35	November, what to do in.....	40
August, what to do in.....	39	Favus.....	47	October, what to do in.....	40
Bagging Down.....	43	February, what to do in.....	37	Pasting up.....	50
Beak, obstruction of.....	42	Feather lice.....	56	Pip.....	50
Blackhead.....	42	" eating.....	54	Pneumonia.....	50
Blue bugs.....	57	" pulling.....	54	Poisoning.....	5
Body lice.....	54	Feeding, chapter on.....	21	Pratt poultry house.....	5
Brain, congestion of.....	42	" chicks.....	30	Pratt poultry remedies.....	59
Breeds.....	9	" growing stock.....	31	Price of feeds.....	28
Breeding.....	12	" layers.....	32	Quality of feeds.....	22
Bronchitis.....	43	" method.....	24	Quantity of feeds.....	26
Brooders.....	17	Feed, purpose of.....	21	Ranges.....	6
Brooders, operation of.....	17	" natural.....	21	Rattling in throat.....	51
Brooding, chapter on.....	14	Fences.....	7	Red mites.....	57
Broody coop.....	6	Fleas.....	56	Requirements of good house....	1
Buildings, chapter on.....	1	Floors.....	2	Rheumatism.....	51
Bumblefoot.....	43	Frosted combs.....	48	Roofs.....	2
Buying, stock, eggs or chicks..	11	Gapes.....	48	Roosts.....	4
Calendar, poultry.....	37	Gates.....	7	Roup.....	51
Canker.....	43	Green Food.....	26	Scaly leg.....	52
Caponizing.....	20	Grit.....	26	Scratch, function of.....	25
Charcoal.....	26	Growing stock, feeding.....	31	September, what to do in.....	39
Chicken-pox.....	44	Hatches, poor.....	17	Setting hens.....	14
Chick Feeding.....	30	Hatching eggs, selecting.....	14	Shell, oyster.....	26
Chilling chicks.....	18	" chapter on.....	14	Size of house.....	3
Cholera.....	44	Head lice.....	57	Site of house.....	1
Choosing a breed.....	10	Home made feeds.....	27	Sore head.....	52
Class, Characteristics.....	9	Hoppers.....	4	Sour crop.....	52
Colds.....	45	Inbreeding.....	13	Standard bred fowls.....	9
Colony houses.....	19	Incubators, choosing.....	15	Stick Tights.....	56
Colors.....	9	" operating.....	15	Systematic Feeding.....	28
Combs.....	9	Indigestion.....	49	Testing eggs.....	17
Conditioners.....	35	January, what to do in.....	37	Ticks.....	57
Congestion of liver.....	45	July, what to do in.....	39	Tonics.....	35
Coop for chicks.....	17	June, what to do in.....	38	Transferring chicks.....	18
Corns.....	46	Judging feeds.....	27	Trapnesting.....	13
Crop bound.....	45	Layers, selecting.....	12	Tuberculosis.....	52
Culling, growing stock.....	20	Leg weakness.....	49	Types of houses.....	3
" layers.....	12	Lice, chick.....	18	Varieties.....	9
December, what to do in.....	40	Lice and mites.....	54	Vent Gleet.....	52
Depluming mite.....	56	Limber neck.....	49	Walls.....	2
Diarrhea.....	46	Liver, congestion of.....	45	Water.....	27
Diphtheria.....	46	" inflammation of.....	45	Watering devices.....	6
Diseases, chapter on.....	41	Location.....	1	Wet mash.....	25
Droppings boards.....	4	March, what to do in.....	37	White Diarrhea.....	53
Dropsy.....	46	Mash, use of.....	24	Windows.....	3
Dry Mash.....	25	May, what to do in.....	38	Worms.....	53
Eggs abnormal.....	47	Milk.....	27	Yards.....	6
Egg bound.....	47				

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We guarantee that Pratts Poultry Regulator brings more eggs

FREE from the same hens or every penny **FREE**
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Here are some of the Pratt remedies for which you have everyday need. Each one is backed by 53 years of Pratt experience, and MONEYBACK GUARANTEE.

Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food

ROUP REMEDY [Tablets or Powder] • WHITE DIARRHEA TABLETS
POWDERED LICE KILLER

Pratts Cow Tonic

BAG OINTMENT • ANIMAL REGULATOR
DISINFECTANT



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In packages and 14 lb., 25 lb., 50 lb., and 100 lb. bags

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In 25 lb., 50 lb., and 100 lb. bags

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PRATTS CHICK SIZE SCRATCH FEED

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PRATTS POULTRY REGULATOR

Packages, 12 lb., 25 lb. bags and pails, also in 50 lb. and 100 lb. bags

Pratts Powdered Lice Killer

Pratts Roup Tablets or Powder

Pratts Special Compound

Pratts Condition Tablets

Pratts Gape Compound

Pratts Scaly Leg Ointment

Pratts Red Mite Special

1 qt., 2 qts., 1 gal.

Pratts Egg Preserver

Pratts Poultry Worm Powder

Pratts Poultry Disinfectant

and Liquid Lice Killer

1 qt., 2 qts., 1 gal.

Pratts White Diarrhea Tablets

Pratts Sore-Head Chicken-Pox Preparation

Pratts Bronchitis Tablets

Pratts Head Lice Ointment

Pratts Lice Salve

Pratts Blackhead Remedy

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Packages, 12 lb., 25 lb. pails, also in 50 lb. and 100 lb. bags

PRATTS CONDITIONER FOR HORSES AND CATTLE

7 lb., 12 lb., 25 lb., 50 lb. and 100 lb. bags

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Preparation

Pratts Healing Ointment

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Packages, 12 lb., 25 lb. pails

Pratts Fly Chaser 2 qts., 1 gal.

Pratts Liniment

Pratts Healing Powder

Pratts Heave, Cough and Cold Preparation

Pratts Hog Tonic Packages, 25 lb., 50 lb., and 100 lb. bags

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1 qt., 2 qts., 1 gal. Also in 5 gal., 10 gal. cans, 30 gal. and 50 gal. barrels

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